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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1873. NO. 164.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Pittsburgh-Allegheny Consolidation Charter Recalled from the House and Reconsidered by the Senate, at the Instance of Senator Humphreys—The General Appropriation Bill in Conference Committee.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 21, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. McClure offered a resolution to appoint a commission, consisting of Dr. Reed, Dr. Kirkbride, Dr. ——, and three members of the Board of Charities, to report on the criminal insane of the Commonwealth.

Mr. White read the act to regulate the election of State Treasurers, also an act to build water works in Blairsville and issue bonds.

The act to submit to a vote of the people a change of the county seat of Clarion county was defeated.

Mr. Graham—Act to allow citizens to hold titles to lands.

Mr. Humphreys offered a resolution recalling the new charter for Pittsburgh from the House, and it being again before the Senate Mr Humphreys moved to reconsider, which motion was carried. So the charter was again brought before the Senate and was laid over for the present to enable the Senator to examine it.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up and considered at length, the Senate adhering to the amendments adopted by the Finance Committee.

The motion to restore the House section to the appropriation bill, donating $100,000 to the Western University was lost by a vote of 15 to 11. The appropriation to the Western House of Refuge was increased to $50,000.

The bill goes to Conference Committee.

Mr. Rutan explained that the act relating to religious congregations passed yesterday did not include Presbyterians.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were read:

Mr. Ballantine—Act prohibiting relations of school directors to act as teachers.

Mr. Young—Act to increase the pay of Road Commissioners of Lincoln township, Allegheny county.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

Local Option.

Harrisburg has voted in favor of license by sixty-eight majority.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 20, 1873.

The House, to-day, postponed the final adjournment resolution, which the Senate amended, until next Thursday. As the resolution originally passed he House it fixed Thursday, March 27, as the day of final adjournment. Now the House professes to be disappointed because the Senate fixed a later day, but, instead of non-concurring, so as to give he Senate a chance to recede, it postpones the consideration of the amendment until the very day it originally agreed on as the day of final adjournment! One might readily infer from this that the House did not want, very much, to adjourn on *that* day.

The Appropriation bill, as it came back from the finance Committee of the Senate, strikes out the House grab for the $1,500 salary, restores all salaries o the standard of last year, strikes out all appropriations to unfortunate corporations, except those that ecto recognised as State institutions, and modifies he bill materially throughout. It will probably come up on to-morrow and be disposed of in a day or two thereafter.

McClure's bill to create a board to regulate elections in Philadelphia came up, regularly, on Wednesday afternoon; but our friends, for the first time since they got together and had a talk over it, before it came up, and as a consequence the bill was further postponed for a week. The Senator from Philadelphia was somewhat surprised at the sudden stand made against him, but submitted with his usual grace. The members of the House looked on he less thinking people are inclined to put such unlimited power in so few hands.

The Governor's veto of the bill to give $25,000 for the relief of Somerset meets with general approval. There is no more deep and genuine sympathy for Somerset in her loss, and every one would be glad to see her get something to put her once more in as good a condition as before the fire; yet every one admits the cogency and conclusiveness of the Governor's logic.

The promptness with which the vetoed bill was reconsidered and rejected was not the outgrowth of any keenness or desire to increase the fire sufferer; but was the result of a determination to check the practice of postponing the consideration of vetoes, which was growing into a precedent. The Constitution provides that when a bill is vetoed, the House to which it is returned shall enter the governor's objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill; therefore, if any veto came in only occasionally, the practice has been to proceed formally to reconsider the bill and then to postpone its further consideration for the session, and both houses, this session, have followed this practice. But Governor Hartranft has vetoed bills numerous that it was feared that, by further postponements of this kind, the opportunity would be given to some of the members to get together in sufficient numbers to pass them *nil* over the Governor's veto; and to prevent the possibility of such a combination it was thought best to take the bull by the horns at once, make a stand on it, and insist, hereafter, on acting on all vetoes the day they come in. This was at first bill simply happened to be the first one which turned up after this resolution was arrived at.

Notwithstanding the apparently insurmountable obstacles in the way, sundry raids are still contemplated on the Treasury. For instance, a movement is on foot for the State to pay interest on the adjudicated but unsettled border raid claims. These claims, you will understand, have not as yet been paid. The State has issued $200,000 in bonds to the claimants, to be distributed *pro rata* among them; but this was only a measure of relief, not of justice. The claims have been adjudicated and pressed upon the United States for payment; but neither the State nor the United States has paid them. The scheme now is to make the State pay interest on the amount which the Border Raid Commissioners found to be due the claimants. I have not the time to explain that this low border raid will be successful. The State will hardly agree to pay interest on a debt which she has never acknowledged to be her own. She has done her best to get the United States to shoulder these claims, and has offered every facility to determine their amount and extent; but she has never assumed liability for them; and prudent, cautious men will never agree to indorse the payment of *interest* where the *principal* is not due.

The Senate, to day, passed the Military bill, from the House. As it came from the House it provided for a volunteer force of *two* hundred companies and *ten* thousand men, and appropriated the least $500 to each company. The Senate reduced the number of companies to *one* hundred, the number of men to *five* thousand, and the amount to be given to each company to be "not more than" $500 each. The House will hardly concur in these amendments, the military men in that body being in favor of the two larger numbers.

Everything is at sea, to-day, about the final adjournment. The hope of getting away from here by April 10, which so many have indulged in, is not going to be realized. It is now pretty certain that the date will be prolonged much beyond that. The Senate will dispose of the appropriation bills by the close of next week, and there will be no excuse for hanging on after they are disposed of.

The work of both houses is pretty well up, and the calendars of Tuesday next will clear away nearly everything which is down, and leave for Wednesday the last excuse for postponing adjournment. Indeed, I never knew any Legislature that was so fully up abreast with its work, at this period of the session.

SPECIAL.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873, 1 P. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR SATURDAY.

In Western Gulf States, rising temperature, southerly winds and cloudy weather. In Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For Ohio valley and Middle Atlantic coast generally cloudy weather, clearing on Saturday followed by cold weather, northwest and westerly winds. For lower lakes, New York and New England, rising barometer, fresh to brisk westerly winds and cloudy weather. For upper lakes and Northwest, falling barometer, followed by northerly winds and rising barometer. Cautionary signals continue at all stations on the Middle and East Atlantic coast. They will be displayed at lake stations from and after April first.

Railroad Ticket and Passenger Agents' Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The semi-annual Convention of the General Railroad Ticket and Passenger Agents Association met here to-day. There was a large attendance and nearly all the leading roads were represented. Mr. E. H. Dorsey, of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, was elected president. Other officers were then elected as follows: Vice Presidents—Thomas Hurlburt, Union Pacific Railroad; Secretary—Samuel Powell, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad; Executive Committee,—W. L. Darnley, long term; Ellis Clark, Intermediate term; W. A. Thrall, short term. It was decided that the next annual convention of the association should be held in Chicago. A new constitution was adopted and signed to-day by forty-seven members holding credentials, which include powers of attorney, binding the management to any arrangements that may be entered into or made. The convention will probably remain in session until Tuesday.

Trouble With Ohio Coal Miners.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, March 21, 1873.

Over two hundred Swede and German emigrant laborers arrived here yesterday from New York to work in the Mahoning Coal Company's mines, about eight miles from town. On their arrival at the mines the Welsh workers got wind of it, and by open threats and persuasions induced the emigrants to return to town to take the cars back to New York. Furnishing them with provisions and promising to pay their way. The company finally induced about two-thirds of them to return to the mines. The balance are in town yet. The strikers, failing in their object, have made numerous threats, and a force of men armed with muskets, under the sheriff, were sent out to-night to prevent a collision and guard the company's property.

The Luzerne County Contested Election Cases.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, 20th.]

The argument in the above cases came off before the four committees of the House of Representatives to day. The committee comprises thirty-six members from as many different districts of the State.

No election case has ever excited so much attention throughout the State.

The cases were elaborately argued by Hon. L. W. Hall for the contestants, and Hon. J. H. Orvis, of Center county, for the sitting members. The frauds, perjury and forgery in the Scranton, Wards, are clearly established and specifically referred to by Mr. Hall in his arguments, as well as in the printed briefs, tally lists, and list of voters in four different districts were shown by Hr. Hall to be forgeries, as swore to by the electors of the districts themselves or by the persons who admitted that they did the job.

In one other district the face of the papers demonstrated the forgery, and in none of the five was even an attempt made to explain the forgeries, the evidence so far been enjoying their honors on these forged returns.

The Registry law, as well as the provisions of the act of 1839, were entirely disregarded, and the blunderting attempt of the perpetrators of these outrages to cover up their infamy only added the stamp of fraud to that of the great wrong upon the ballot.

The overseers appointed by the court were driven away, and in one instance cruelly beaten that witnesses might be wanting to expose the devilish schemes.

In a word, these cases—when stripped of their thin covering and exposed to the naked eye—reveal a state of depravity that we little dreamed existed anywhere within the borders of our State. And we call upon the courts and officers of justice in Lackawanna county to deal swiftly to the admitted felons the punishment which a just law imposes upon their guilty heads.

XLIII CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing that two bound copies of the *Congressional Record* for this session be furnished each Senator.

Mr. FENTON submitted the following, which, at his request, lies over and was ordered printed.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire what measure or measures can be adopted by the government which shall give to the country a currency convertible into gold at the will of the holder, thus securing greater stability in exchange and investment, and in compensation of labor, and to report by bill or otherwise at next session of Congress.

Mr. WEST asked the Senate to take up the additions to the rules which he offered yesterday.

Mr. SHERMAN said there should be some alterations of the rules by which the transaction of public business could be facilitated.

The subject was finally postponed until the first day of the next session.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, offered an amendment to the pending resolution, so that instead of declaring that Alexander Caldwell was not duly elected the resolution should read.

Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell be and he is hereby expelled from the Senate of the United States."

Mr. ANTHONY said the Committee on Public Printing have authorized Mr. Murphy to continue reporting the debates, and have also given instructions to the Congressional Printer to have the same number of *Congressional Record* printed as of the *Congressional Globe* at last session, with suitable index, and that the *Congressional Record* be distributed as the *Globe* was distributed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Caldwell case.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the Senate had no power to expel a member who had committed a crime, but as to the election of Caldwell the electors were legal voters, voted freely and understandingly, and therefore the election was valid, and for this reason he should not vote to declare that Caldwell was not duly and legally elected.

Mr. HOWE confined himself principally to the point that the evidence was overwhelming that Caldwell was duly and legally elected, and therefore he should not vote for the resolution of the committee. If they found the man unfit for a Senator, they could expel, but in doing this they had no right to refer to the valid act of the Legislature.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said he should vote for the resolution of the committee, because he believed it would be a wholesome exercise of power, and a duty devolved upon the Senator. He held also that the right of the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, to expel a member, was a power otherwise unqualified by the Constitution, and is limited only by the exercise of that lawful authority. Upon this case, and that the Senate would not shirk the performance of its evident duty to decide that it had authority to inquire into the validity of the election of its members, and to establish the principle that all such elections must be free and unpurchased.

Mr. STEWART argued against the resolution. He said the Senate had no more right to inquire into the vote of the members of a Legislature than the members of the Legislature could inquire into the votes of Senators.

The Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

MURDER BY A BURGLAR.

Mystery in Brooklyn—Citizen Found Slain on His Premises.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Charles Goodrich, brother of Hon. W. W. Goodrich, was found this morning in the basement of one of a row of handsome brown stone dwellings which he had just erected in Degraw street, near Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, with a pistol-shot wound through his head, and a deep wound over his right eye, leaving but very little doubt that he met his death at the hands of some burglar. The deceased was a widower, forty-two years of age, and was a man of considerable means. He had recently erected this row of brown stone buildings, some of which he had sold to good advantage, and others he had let to desirable tenants. The fifth one he had just let to a New York merchant, completely furnished, and for the past week he had been in the habit of sleeping in it for the purpose of taking care of it until the gentleman was ready to move in. Mr. W. Goodrich was in the habit of seeing Charles nearly every day. He went to the house in Degraw street on Friday, but finding it locked, supposed as his brother was absent, but as he did not make his appearance this morning Goodrich became somewhat alarmed concerning him, and he went to the house again. Knocking at the door and ringing the bell brought no response, and he then decided to break into the place. He entered one of the adjoining houses, went up on the roof and thence down the scuttle. He found all the doors closed, and, in looking into the sleeping apartment of his brother, found the sheets and blankets turned down as if he had just risen. He then went down to the basement, and on opening the door found his brother lying dead upon the carpet. Passing into the back basement, he found that the window had been broken open, and he became satisfied at once that his brother had been foully murdered. The pane of glass in the window had been broken, so that a man might insert his hand and undo the fastenings. The theory is that some thief was aware of the fact that Goodrich was in the habit of sleeping in the house alone, and supposed that he carried considerable money about him, that he broke into the place, and found Goodrich hearing the noise of the burglar with a pistol in his hand, ready to meet the intruder. The thief took up position from which he could see the Executive when he entered the place, and it is believed struck him a blow over the right eye. This blow was sufficient to render him powerless, and the thief then seized his pistol and shot him. Then the fellow undoubtedly rifled his pockets, for his pocket book as well as a valuable gold watch are gone. There was nothing about the place to give evidence of a struggle having occurred, but the position in which the body was found would lead the casual observer to infer that he had committed suicide. The pistol, a silver plated Ethan Allan revolver, was lying near his right hand. A little pool of coagulated blood was upon the hearthstone, while the head of the deceased was lying about a foot away from this pool of blood upon the legs of his boots. The theory that had been washed from the wound over his eye, and a towel, which had been used for that purpose, was hanging over the sink. The supposition that he had committed suicide was disposed of by the fact that the pistol shot would have in his left temple. The police were immediately informed of the murder, and the detectives visited the place, in order to obtain whatever clues they could to the horrible mystery. Of course there are numberless speculations in regard to the death. Even detectives are divided in opinion with regard to it, the most of them, however, believing in murder and rejecting the theory of suicide. The murderer had evidently arranged the pistol and the dead man's body with a view of creating the impression that he had taken his own life.

CRIMES.

Suicide of a Prominent Citizen.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 21.—Judge Jessup G. Bowman, formerly United States Assessor of the First District of Indiana, committed suicide at Vincennes this morning by stabbing himself with a carving knife. Mental health unsettled his mind.

Alleged Wife Seducer Killed.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—Last Friday night near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Porter Brooks, colored, shot and killed Montgomery Wright, colored, for criminal intimacy with Brooks' wife. Brooks gave himself up and was held to bail in $200.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of a Boiler—Two Persons Killed.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 21.—A special to the *Journal*, from Owensboro, Ky., says the boiler in the distillery of M. V. Monarch, two miles above Owensboro, exploded this morning, instantly killing the engineer, Wm. Monarch, and mortally wounding two negroes, Daniel Frey and Daniel Fox.

Pork and Beef Packing of Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The *Commercial Bulletin* of this city to-day gives the total number of hogs and cattle packed at this point this season: Hogs 1,425,070, against 1,918,858 last season; cattle 15,756, against 16,080 last season; total number of barrels of mess pork packed 88,385; other grades 14,691; tierces of lard 196,664.

The New Constitution of New York.

The constitutional Commission of New York, who have just concluded their labors, did not frame an entirely new Constitution, but retained what was good in the present system. New and important changes are proposed, which, it is thought, will receive legislative and municipal jobbery and corruption more difficult, and secure integrity in the conduct of public affairs. A sweeping blow is struck at the system of special legislation, whether in State Legislature or petty town meeting. Under the new rule the Legislature is prohibited from passing local or special bills relative to the internal affairs of counties and towns. It must not attempt to regulate the interest on money, or to interfere in laying down or opening roads, highway or street railways. Exclusive rights cannot be granted to corporations. These matters, together with the franchises of savings banks and corporations, will be regulated by general laws. Any law embracing more than one subject shall be void. The Governor is authorized to veto any item or more appropriations in the whole bill, without affecting the general act, and clauses thus vetoed can only be restored by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature. The office of Governor is lengthened to three years. The secretary of State, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor are to be appointed by the Governor, and hold office during his term. The Senate is to consist of thirty-two members, who are to be selected from eight new districts, instead of each Senator is to hold office four years, and are to be elected in rotation. The Assembly is to consist of one hundred and twenty-eight members, elected for one year. Members of the Legislature are to receive one thousand dollars a year each. Stringent provisions are made against bribery and corruption. The State is expressly prohibited from loaning its money or credit to any corporate or private undertaking for any purpose whatever. But the Legislature is not prohibited the Legislature from making provision for asylums for the blind, and deaf and dumb, and for juvenile delinquents. Counties, cities, towns and villages are also forbidden to loan their money or credit for any but strictly local purposes. These clauses form in the whole system of State and county and railroad and city charters, and will introduce a salutary check on the present recklessness of local and general taxation and indebtedness.

Which are the Best Organs?

In this age of business rivalry where people are frequently imposed upon by unscrupulous and rapacious agents, it is important to all who desire a piece of government in the years 1789, 1790 and 1791:

Use of Hall, per annum	$ 300 00
Wood, 25 cords at $4	100 00
Horse keeping and horses	2 0 00
Marketing, estimating the family to consist of two heads of family, four children, four servants, at 25 cents per week each per day, including groceries, wine, &c.	912 50
Wages of one servant at $12: One cook, one man servant, one chambermaid, and one child's servant, at a salary of $8 or $6 100 each	187 28
Personal expenses of six persons at $150 each	900 00
Total	$2,549 78

Estimate of the expense which would have attended the support of a genteel family at the seat of government in the year 1792 and 1798, inclusive, on an average:

House rent, per annum	$ 600 00
Wood, 25 cords at $8	200 00
Horse keeping, per horse	266 66
Marketing, estimating the family to consist of 10 persons at 50 cents on an average each per day, to include groceries, liquors, &c.	1,825 00
Wages of 4 servants at $1 50 per week each, including washing	312 00
Personal expenses, including doctor's bills, schooling, clothing, 6 persons at $160 each	960 00
Total	$4,163 66

Which would you select? In answer to this question we would say that we have been selling the Burdett Organs for the past seven years, and during that time have never had a single complaint. Every one has given perfect satisfaction. Many of our customers have purchased two and three Organs from us, and we have yet to hear of the first one that has proved unsatisfactory. We claim that the Burdett Organs are the best in the market, and we are willing to prove it to any one who will call at our warerooms and examine them. We have the agency for the Burdett Organs in Pittsburgh, and will sell them at the lowest factory prices. Call and see them at 77 Fifth avenue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Congressional Appropriations

Machinery for War Vessels

Vacancy in the Ordnance Bureau.

DEED FOR FORFEITED PROPERTY.

The Increase of Legal Tenders.

Primitive Days at the Capital.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1873.

Machinery For War Vessels.

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet taken final action with regard to the building of the steam machinery for the new sloops of war, authorized by the last Congress. The papers and propositions have been in the Secretary's hands for about a week. As soon as the Secretary has given his approval proposals will be invited. The vessels to be constructed by the government will be built in the Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown and Portsmouth navy yards.

Vacant Naval Post.

The appointment of Rear Admiral Augustus L. Case, at present Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, to the command of the European squadron, has elevated the hopes of a number of aspiring naval officers of sufficient rank to enable them to hold the responsible post vacated. Among those most prominently mentioned for the position is Captain George M. Ransom, at present executive officer at the New York navy yard.

Deed for Forfeited Property.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the first deed for lands sold under authority of section 4 of the act approved March 2d, 1867, which provides that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have charge of all the real estate which has been or shall be assigned, set off or conveyed by purchase or otherwise to the United States in payment of debts arrising under the laws relating to internal revenue, and of all trusts created for the use of the United States in payment of such debts due them, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may sell and dispose of at public vendue, upon not less than twenty days notice, etc. The property conveyed by the deed above mentioned is a distillery and appurtenances, once the property of Peter Schwab, situated in the Third District of Ohio. The purchasers are Albert Grant and Henry F. Schultz. The Department is coming come in possession of tracts of land and other property in different parts of the country, seized by the United States on account of internal revenue frauds, and sold and title given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue officers to dispose of such property as quickly as possible.

The Increase of Legal Tenders.

A large number of Senators have grown so heartily tired of the useless consumption of time in the Caldwell case that there is every indication that a strong effort will be made to reach a vote sometime to-morrow.

Increase of Legal Tenders.

The outstanding legal tenders were further increased to-day by payments made from the reserve funds of the Treasury amounting to upwards of one million dollars.

Official Exhibit of General Appropriations.

The following is an official exhibit of the amounts called for by the various general appropriation bills passed at the late session of Congress:

Deficiency	$ 1,699,883 82
Texan Border Commission	18,420 00
Pension	30,480,000 00
American and British Commission	415,000 00
Indian	5,512,218 90
Fortification	1,000,000 00
Consular and Diplomatic	1,311,358 00
Military Academy	344,317 56
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	19,505,127 65
Naval	22,275,257 65
Army	33,541,000 00
Postoffice	34,528,167 00
River and Harbor	6,112,900 00
Sundry Civil	2,725,477 00
	9,242,871 65
Total	$166,616,939 48

The above is exclusive of the large amount appropriated to pay the awards of the Southern Claims Commission, and a large number of private relief bills.

The various general appropriation bills passed at the second session of the Forty-Second Congress aggregated $14,482,702 58, showing an increase of $2,033,236 90 over the preceding year. The various relief and miscellaneous appropriations made by the late Congress will further increase this difference perhaps over five millions.

Law For Taking Testimony.

Heretofore there has been considerable difficulty experienced in the taking of testimony in this country under processes issued from judicial tribunals of foreign countries. In order to assimilate the proceedings in the Courts of the United States with Courts abroad, the following law, which was passed at the last session of Congress, was approved by the President on the 3d inst:

Be it enacted, &c., That no witness shall be compelled to appear or testify before any commissioner or officer appointed to take testimony under letters rogatory, issued or to be issued from courts of any foreign country, in any suit or proceeding in which the government of such foreign country shall be a party or interested, unless such witness for the purpose of answering specific written interrogatories touching the matters involved with such letters rogatory and addressed to such witness: *Provided*, That when counsel for all the parties attend the examination they may conduct the same, and in addition to those accompanying the letters rogatory, may be put to the witness, unless such letters rogatory exclude such additional interrogatories.

SECTION 2. That no witness shall be required on such examination, or in any case under letters rogatory, to make any disclosure or discovery which shall tend to criminate him either under the laws of the United States or of the State in which such examination is had or any other or any foreign State.

Cost of Living Long Ago.

The following quaint relic of the primitive days at the National Capitol, gives an estimate of the expense of supporting what is termed in the document, a "genteel family" during the years of 1789 and 1798, inclusive. The correspondence and figures will explain themselves, and are taken from early record books in the Treasury Department. In this day of agitation on the subject of inadequate compensation paid to government officers, this curious information is not inopportune. It will also be observed that those were not days of Maine liquor laws, or other modern innovations:

JANUARY 30, 1799.

SIR: I do myself the honor of enclosing a letter addressed to the Hon. Robert Goodloe Harper, Esquire, containing the estimate you requested might be made by me, for the purpose of aiding in an inquiry into the expediency of increasing the compensation of the Executive officers of government. In the late reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, I undertake it with much diffidence, and now beg leave to submit them to your consideration previous to their delivery.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. NOURSE.

The Hon. Oliver Walcott, Esq.

JANUARY 30, 1799.

Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq.:

SIR: I do myself the honor of inclosing an estimate of the expense of supporting a genteel family in the years 1789, 1790 and 1791, at the seat of government of the United States, amounting to $2,549 78, and another estimate in the years 1792 to 1798, inclusive, in the aggregate amounting to $4,166 66.

From the experience I have had during both periods I am persuaded the calculations are moderate, which will be found rather below than above the true sum.

I am, with sentiments of Mr. Meredith and Roberts, who is applied to for the very expensive item of house rent, and two bills, one in the year 1792 and the other in the year 1798, for the coal of which a memorandum indorsed.

The estimate for horse keeping is in neither instance greater than actually does arise to the Executive officers of the government in occasional visits to their friends or journies to the several States from whence they were selected, or in occasional expenses in the hire of carriages.

The article of marketing may appear large to those who are not accustomed to reside in cities, and who have no families, where hired servants and individuable, the expense is greatly increased, and I am of opinion that, to include groceries, liquors, soap, candles, and the whole variety of articles not hereby enumerated, the estimate of twenty-five cents per head for the five servants and family per week is not too much per day, is not more than the actual expense of this item.

The article of personal expense at $150 each for the parents and children, estimating six, to include the article of clothing, tailor's bills, schooling, doctor's bills, pocket expenses, &c., is rather, than every genteel family exp riences.

It may not be improper to remark that the head of one of the Executive departments pays $1,000 per annum rent. These estimates, therefore, may more correctly apply to Executive officers other than heads of Departments.

I beg leave to enclose an extract from the Journals of the Senate, second session, fifth Congress, page 187, by which it appears that the compensation to the heads of the Departments has been increased since their first establishment in 1789.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE.

The following are the estimates referred to in the preceding letter:

Estimates of the expense which would have attended the support of a genteel family at the seat of government in the years 1789, 1790 and 1791:

House rent, per annum	$ 300 00
Wood, 25 cords at $4	100 00
Horse keeping and horses	2 0 00
Marketing, estimating the family to consist of two heads of family, four children, four servants, at 25 cents on each per day, including groceries, wine, &c.	912 50
Wages of one servant at $12: One cook, one man servant, one chambermaid, and one child's servant, at a salary of $8 or $6 100 each	187 28
Personal expenses of six persons at $150 each	900 00
Total	$2,549 78

Estimate of the expense which would have attended the support of a genteel family at the seat of government in the year 1792 and 1798, inclusive, on an average:

House rent, per annum	$ 600 00
Wood, 25 cords at $8	200 00
Horse keeping, per horse	266 66
Marketing, estimating the family to consist of 10 persons at 50 cents on an average each per day, to include groceries, liquors, &c.	1,825 00
Wages of 4 servants at $1 50 per week each, including washing	312 00
Personal expenses, including doctor's bills, schooling, clothing, 6 persons at $160 each	960 00
Total	$4,163 66

FIRE AT JERSEY CITY.

Erie Railroad Freight Depots, Ferry House, and other Property, to the Amount of $500,000 Destroyed.

NEW YORK, March 21.—About 12:30 to-day a fire broke out in the ferry house of the Erie Railway at the foot of Pavonia avenue, Jersey city. A strong gale was blowing from the west, and efforts to check the flames proved unavailing, and the trips of the ferry boats were abandoned. The large wooden passenger depot in the rear of the ferry house took fire almost simultaneously and was destroyed. Several trains were hastily removed uninjured. The new freight depot recently erected was also consumed with a large amount of cotton, as was the old freight depot heavily stored with freight. Taylor's saloon was partially destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from locomotive sparks. All the vessels in the vicinity were removed out of the reach of danger. The fire was got under control about half-past two. The depot for westward bound freight was saved. All the books and papers of the company were saved. The freight burned consisted of 1,000 bales of cotton, 200 hogsheads of tobacco, and some oil cake. The loss by fire it is estimated will not exceed a half million dollars, including the following: new freight depot $20,000; cotton $100,000; old freight depot $15,000; tobacco and other freight $50,000; passenger depot $15,000; ferry building $12,000; ferry bridges $10,000; Taylor's saloon $6,000. With the exception of the latter, which was covered, the amount of insurance is unascertained. There is no interruption to traffic by the Erie Road.

LOCAL OPTION ELECTIONS.

County Returns.

WESTMORELAND.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, March 21, 1873.

West Newton borough gave thirty-seven majority against license.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873.

The vote on the question of local option was taken in this county to-day. On account of the severe snow storm it is thought that the vote polled was small. This borough gave a majority against license of fifty-five. The borough of Cannonsburg gave a majority of twenty-nine against license. It will be impossible to know the vote in the whole county for some days, but there is no doubt of its being against license.

The Conductors' Ticket Swindling Case.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—A decision will probably be reached to-morrow in the case of Wm. Russell, conductor, charged with embezzlement by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company. Col. O'Brien, ticket agent of that company, says: At this point the return of tickets from here to Pittsburgh during the first fifteen days of this month has been $300 more than for the corresponding time in March last year, while the general passenger business has been less than last year.

The Bank of England Forgeries—Arrests at Havana.

HAVANA, March 21.—On the strength of cable dispatches from London the police here have arrested Austin Biron Bidwell and Warren, his wife, and Harry Nun, a servant. Bidwell is supposed to be the principal operator in the recently discovered frauds on the Bank of England, and answers to the description telegraphed by the London police. Traveling with an American passport he went through France into Spain, and reached Santander, where he embarked on a French steamer for Havana. The steamer arrived here on Saturday, when the whole party was taken into custody. Bidwell and the servant, Nun, are in jail and forbidden to hold communication with any one or each other. The lady was permitted to remain at a hotel, where she is under the surveillance of the police. Although there is no extradition treaty between Spain and Great Britain, the authorities will send the whole party back to London if proper proofs are furnished. A detective is expected from England soon to identify and take charge of the prisoners. It is stated that the confessions of Noyes, the London defaulter, implicate Bidwell in London, fully implicates Bidwell in the forgeries.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Judson Jarvis, clerk of the steamer Algeria, which arrived here from Havana to-day strong proof that George MacDonnell, arrested yesterday, is F. A. Warren, perpetrator of the late forgeries on the Bank of England, letters and papers have been found here addressed to Austin Bidwell, and a letter from Bidwell to Geo. MacDonnell. The last mentioned came to Duncan, Sherman & Co., and they know nothing of its owner. It is supposed by the bankers that the letters found for MacDonnell implicates Bidwell in the forgeries.

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TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Flour, Groceries,
Molasses, Syrups,
Fish, Cheese,
Pickles, Canned Goods,
Bibbitt's and Colgate's Soaps.
Every Dealer should keep my
ROAST COFFEE.
Five and Six Cent Soaps, best on the market for the money,
AND THE
Great White River Flour,
Golden Fleece and Snow Flake.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS BOOKKEEPER by a man of experience. Address Accountant, Commercial office.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER—A GOOD practical Carpet Upholsterer, at OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO'S, 23 Fifth avenue. tf

WANTED—PACKER—A FIRST CLASS Packer. One who has had some experience in packing Queensware preferred. Address H. O'Hara Glass Works, Twelfth ward.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A YOUNG man of industry and good habits to Keep Dry Goods and Notions. State age, experience and salary expected. A. & J. B. EARTHOLOMEW, Wellsville, O.

WANTED—MOULD MAKER—A FIRST class Mould Maker, one capable of taking charge of a Mould Shop. Good wages and steady employment to first rate hand. None other need apply. Address H. J., Pittsburgh Commercial.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE—100 Horse, 220 feet Fly Wheel and 3 Rollers, all good as new. Also, an Alexander Stone Breaker. Grindstones, all kinds, a specialty. Address FARRELLY ALDEN, Agent, 71 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—RAILROAD IRON—WE want 100 tons, 50 to 56 pounds. Second Quality Rolled Iron. State price delivered in Pittsburgh, prompt cash, and when can be delivered. Address PEARLEY & OGDEN, 45 Wall street, New York.

We give the above list of terms in order to give the public an idea of how things are arranged, *but do not present these as our only terms.* We know very well that all persons are differently circumstanced, and we are willing to make some smaller payments. Our desire is to furnish an instrument to everybody that wants one; and if the above terms do not suit persons, we want them to let us know what payments will suit them; and if we can, we will accommodate them with what is so.

Call and see our Pianos and Organs if you have any desire to have one. We have the largest stock and can furnish you a *better instrument for less money* than any other house in the city.

Every instrument warranted.

MELLOR & HORNE,
23 Fifth avenue.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Flour, Groceries,
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Bibbitt's and Colgate's Soaps.
Every Dealer should keep my
ROAST COFFEE.
Five and Six Cent Soaps, best on the market for the money,
A

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

FOSTER, the car-hook murderer, was executed yesterday. Two other murderers also suffered the penalty of their crimes on the same date; one of them at Boston and one at Syracuse, New York.

THE Legislatures of Michigan and Wisconsin have followed the example of Ohio and Illinois in condemning the "salary steal" and those who voted for it. Pennsylvania has not yet spoken—that is to say, not through her General Assembly. It is a remarkably brilliant flesh of silence, considering all things.

IT IS reported that United States Treasurer SPINNER has recently discovered that the certificates for the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock handed to Judge POLAND by OAKES AMES, as belonging to Judge KELLEY, of this State, still stand in the name of OAKES AMES as trustee, and that they have never been indorsed over to anybody else. This is an important fact in vindication of Judge KELLEY.

ONE of General BUTLER'S constituents having complained of high taxes and the injustice of the salary grab, it is said that "the Essex statesman" made a computation as to the exact share which his critic held in the extra compensation, and forwarded him the amount—three cents. This, BUTLER maintains, fully discharges his moral obligation in the case. Now we know the value which that politician places on his conscience. It is a picayune.

THE Civil Service Examining Board of the Treasury Department have made their report to the Advisory Board. It is a very lengthy document, but contains little information of general public interest, beyond the statement that, notwithstanding unauthorized and biased reports of the failure of the system, the Board has no hesitation in saying that, on the whole, it has secured a much higher order of capacity than has lately entered the department, and has been sufficiently successful to prove its utility and justify its continuance.

THE President has appointed, as one of the eight Practical Artisans to attend the Vienna Exposition, Captain CHARLES DAVIS, of Allegheny city. Captain DAVIS has, for several years past, filled the position of City Engineer, and the park and other improvements made under his direction sufficiently attest his skill and experience. These artisans are required, under the joint resolution of Congress, to report to the Government such improvements in machinery, and other departments of handicraft, as may fall under their observation. The work will be classified, and whatever part may be allotted to the Captain will be satisfactorily performed. The appointment is one that we can heartily indorse.

THE New York *Tribune* takes occasion to correct a fabrication which it recently printed concerning a certain lecturer on phrenology, and says that whether the so-called science be true or not, that is no reason why it should propagate false stories about its believers. This is creditable. Perhaps, by making a great effort, that paper might also pluck up sufficient courage to retract some of the "false stories" which during the past year it has so industriously circulated concerning leading Republicans of this and other States. It is the first step that costs; and it is to be hoped that the impulse which now prompts the *Tribune* to render justice in small things, may also impel it to undo a portion of the wrongs it has so gratuitously wrought with respect to weightier matters. It is never too late to mend.

How beautifully he talks! In his speech in the Senate on the CALDWELL case, Senator SCHURZ fairly scaled the empyrean of eloquence in deploring and denouncing the covetousness and greed which characterized the time and filled the halls of Congress with the atmosphere of temptation. But a far better and more convincing proof of his reprobation of "the morbid desire to get rich, and the growing unscrupulousness in the use of means," about which he waxed so loftily indignant, would be afforded, should he return to the public Treasury his share of the late Congressional salary steal: a duty which he has as yet given no indication whatever of discharging. When a man with his pockets crammed with swag is heard declaiming against corruption and dishonesty, it is apt to beget very grave suspicions as to his sincerity.

AN interesting insurance case, arising from the Boston fire, has just been amicably adjusted, without an appeal to the law. The case was this: A wholesale leather firm in Boston sold and invoiced a bill of goods, but the fire came and destroyed their establishment, and with it the goods in question. The New York insurance company whose policy the firm held, disputed their liability, alleging that the goods, being both sold and weighed over, were no longer covered by the policy, worded as follows: "On merchandise, their own, or held by them in trust, or on commission, or sold but not delivered, contained in store, &c." The plea of non-liability was based on the assumption that goods sold and invoiced were *de jure* delivered. The company finally receded from this position, however, and paid the value of the property.

REMARKING on the numerous sacrifices submitted to by the French people in their efforts to liquidate the German war debt, a leading Democratic paper thinks the fact is as acceptable a proof of their patriotism as any that could be afforded on the field of battle; and it pays a deserved tribute to that love of country which endures heavy taxation uncomplainingly, in order to secure national independence. This is excellent; and now, let us hope, we shall hear no more of that paper's chronic croaking and faultfinding with regard to our own heavy burdens of similar character, assumed in order to establish the unity and perpetuity of the Republic. That journal shouts "Vive la France!" with the utmost heartiness and energy. Let it now air its lungs with a few substantial and sincere utterances in commendation of the cheerful and patient patriotism of the people of our own country.

THE OFFICIAL returns of the late election in New Hampshire show Governor STRAW to have been re-elected by a majority of two hundred and eighty-two. In addition to a gain of two members of Congress, the Republicans also elected their candidate for Railroad Commissioner. Three Republicans and one Democrat were chosen as members of the State Council, and the Legislature will undoubtedly elect a Republican to represent the Second district, in which there was no choice. The Republicans elected seven State Senators and the Democrats three. As two districts no choice was made, but Republicans will be chosen by the Legislature to fill the vacancies. The House of Representatives will stand: Republicans, 200; Democrats, 148; Liberal Republicans, 4; Republican majority, 48. Another resounding anthem concerning "the glorious vitality of Democracy" is now in order from the proper organs of the party, here and elsewhere.

A DECISION of great importance to the traveling public was lately rendered in an English court, affirming a principle which a good many people would like to see established here. A gentleman who purchased a ticket by a train which was announced on the time tables as making certain connections, was prevented from keeping an important business appointment by delay in the starting of the train and its consequent failure to make the connection advertised. Suit was therefore brought against the company for damages, and the Judge decided, in spite of the printed statement on the back of the tickets that the company would not be responsible for such delays, that they were responsible, on the ground that they had not paid every attention in their power to secure punctuality, and even intimated that, under the circumstances, they were bound to send the passengers on by extra train. If the decision is sustained, it cannot fail to work a wonderful revolution among the companies, greatly to the public benefit. This is one of those sturdy English ideas which we should vastly like to see transplanted in this country. It would take exceeding vigorous root among the people.

THE Geneva Court of Arbitration, and the precedent which the two foremost nations of the world established before that tribunal, is every where regarded by the friends of peace as a new departure in the history of governments, from the old barbarism of brute force for the better road of justice, reason and humanity. The line of effort thus auspiciously begun it is now proposed to prosecute further. A Congress composed of the most eminent politicians, statesmen and philanthropists of the United States and Europe, is to meet in New York next autumn, for the purpose of forming an international code, elaborated by the best judicial authorities in Christendom, and which shall also provide for a permanent High Court of Nations that shall be its and for them that which our Supreme Court at Washington is to our own family of States. The Secretary of the American Peace Society is now visiting different countries in Europe, consulting with their most eminent jurists, publicists and statesmen, with the view of securing their presence and active cooperation at such a Congress; and their reception of the proposal is said to have exceeded the best anticipations of those most directly interested in his mission. It is proposed that the Congress shall consist of two distinct bodies, meeting at different places, and for different objects; one of which is to be a Senate of publicists, consisting of thirty or forty of the first jurists, writers and authorities on international law, who are to meet by themselves and elaborate an international code, clause by clause; while the other body will be a large popular assembly of philanthropists, economists, ministers, editors, etc., from different countries, who will present all the moral, religious, economical, and humanitarian aspects of the general subject of peace. The holding of such a Congress in this country, at the same time as the sittings of the great International Evangelical Conference, will present a conjunction of events of more than usual interest.

AMERICANS AND THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

Some sober minded republicans in Europe, not Spaniards, seem to regard the prospects of the republic in Spain as more favorable than the republic in Spain as more favorable than most Americans are inclined to concede. Several reasons may be assigned for the differences. Americans familiar with the working of republican institutions and with the difficulties and perils to which they are exposed, in spite of the peculiar training of American citizens and of the advantages of their position, are slow to believe that Spaniards are qualified for self-government; whereas even well educated Europeans of lively democratic sympathies and full of confidence in the good sense and good disposition of the people everywhere, are inclined to believe that to the success of free institutions nothing more is necessary than a fair chance. Those theoretical republicans are familiar with the abuses of aristocratic and royal power and with the tyranny of ecclesiastics, and they find little difficulty in tracing all failures in popular government to the interposition of kings backed by standing armies and to the intermeddling of the church. It is, therefore, not strange that some European admirers of the United States have taken offense at the slowness of the House of Representatives in congratulating Spain on the establishment of a republic. President GRANT'S prompt recognition of the new government seemed to them admirable, at once delightful and edifying, but why such hesitation on the part of Congress in hailing the young Spanish sister with words of joy and encouragement? And some referred the delay to cold and unworthy disdain, while others found an unsatisfactory explanation either in covetous longing for Cuba or in long standing difficulties with Spain.

These writers are, however, sure that, if the men at the head of the Spanish republic succeed in organizing and firmly establishing their government, they will so order and administer affairs in the Antilles that neither the government nor the people of the United States shall have any grounds of complaint. Coloration of slavery in the Spanish colonies, they say, cannot but be a simple impossibility with such men as FIGUERAS, CASTELAR, PIBY MARGALL, ORENSE and GARRIDO. By their well known principles and by the activity of their entire public careers they are pledged to the policy of abolition, and no one who knows them doubts that, as soon as may be found practicable, they will translate their convictions into fact; and in this case fact means nothing less than the reform of all abuses. Slavery included and first of all. This result, to say our European friends, is all that Americans can decently or in reason desire, as whatever may ultimately happen, the annexation of Cuba to the Union for the mere sake of extending, not the area of freedom, but the limits of its boundaries, cannot at present be seriously thought of by moderate and rational citizens of the Great Republic.

It is interesting to know that General SICKLES'S fine allusion to "FERDINAND, the Catholic, and ISABELLA," in his congratulatory speech when conveying American recognition to the republican Spanish Ministry, does not appear to have excited so much admiration among European republicans as might have been expected. In fact, they seem to have thought it an unbecoming indorsement of the political as well as the religious orthodoxy of those royal personages, and at any rate out of keeping with the sublime occasion. Spaniards having, after so many centuries of kingly rule, thrown off their shackles and stood forth as freemen, "regenerated and disenthralled," what right had the representative of the mightiest free government in the world to remind the Spanish Ministers of the glory and piety of any of their royal taskmasters? But, no doubt, General SICKLES was right after all, and the evidence is that the Spanish politicians who heard the speech, were manifestly delighted with the reference to old Spanish history. With genuine Spanish self complacency and confidence in the worth and grandeur of his nation, the Minister who responded, interpreted General SICKLES' allusion to the ancient relations between Spain and the new world as implying that not only American liberties but American religion also had been directly inherited from the hidalgos and caballeros who massacred and enslaved the Indians, and from the priests who evangelized them in preparation for their doom.

We have, however, slightly digressed from he Spanish republic. As one ground of hope n the success of the new government it is alleged by writers familiar with the state of parties at the time of the election of AMADEUS hat even at that date the republican party was so strong as to render the failure of the ding a matter of certainty beforehand. It is urther alleged that ever since the party has rown steadily not only in numbers but in influence, gaining adherents and sympathizers among classes commonly supposed to be holly devoted to monarchy, and especially erving as a refuge to great numbers who hough a few years ago, zealous partisans of ne or another of the royal aspirants, are now fully convinced that the only hope of peace and unity for Spain consists in the rejection of them all, and in the adoption of the only form of government which is capable of uniting their various supporters. Unfortunately the republican party is itself divided into Federalists and Unitarians or Centralists, and still further into Democrats and Socialists. a want of unity which is at present the greatest peril of the country. But though these divisions of the republican party may fight with one another, able politicians well acquainted with the country profess the utmost assurance that none of the royal candidates has any prospect of success, and that whether the present government stands or goes down, a republic in some form is certain to be the future government of Spain.

ONE of the most noteworthy and interesting facts of the time is the extent to which in all the important countries of Christendom special efforts are making in behalf of the instruction of the people. We do not refer merely to the establishment of schools, whether day schools for children or night schools for adults; but to the employment of lectures. Every one knows how general has for several years been the custom of lecturing in Great Britain, where the eminent savans and men of the highest rank do not disdain to instruct mechanics institutes and other popular audiences in subjects of practical interest. A few days ago we referred to the attempts now making in France to introduce the popular lecture, distinguished statesmen recommending the practice as one of the most effectual means of diffusing knowledge and awakening intellect among classes who enjoy little leisure for reading. In some parts of Germany as well as Switzerland popular lectures have long been common, and now we hear of their introduction into places where they have hitherto been pretty much unknown. Thus in Munich a society interested in popular education has made an arrangement for the delivery of a course of lectures for the instruction of the lower classes on subjects of practical interest. "The best mode of ventilation," "The importance of health to the citizen," etc.—these are the specimens of the topics of the course. The Mayor of the city has taken the lead in the movement, and on the list of lecturers are found the names of the most distinguished professors and scholars.

AN ARTICLE from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, concerning the Luzerne county contested election cases, will be found printed elsewhere. When, recently, we published, with comments, Judge HANNUM decided to throw out 1,595 Democratic votes of men whose names were cunningly omitted from the registry by Radical registrary officers, and whose votes were received by election officers without the formality of a written affidavit"—an admirably smooth and delicate way of glossing over a foul and enormous wrong. In what sleek and specious phrase it will now attempt to disguise the dar ess of the revelations referred to in the *Tele graph*, we cannot tell. There can, of course, be but one proper ending to the present contest. The sitting members will be unseated, and the contestants declared elected. Meanwhile may not be out of place to suggest to our rail contemporary, which is generally as swift excuse political criminality, when committed its own party, as it is slow to comprehend its ical ideas, that BEELZEBUB does not lose his character or identity when quoting Scripture like a monk, any more than when indulging in his ordinary conversation.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The vote under the Local Option law was taken yesterday, without any undue excitement, and the result in the two cities is given elsewhere. A very decided majority of the voters of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have declared that, in their judgment, it is better to continue the present license system than to attempt to cut off the sale of liquors altogether. It was generally conceded that a majority would support license in this city; but a different result was looked for by many in Allegheny. Those who voted against license in the latter city, however, are free to admit that, with license in this city, but little would have been accomplished in the way of preventing the consumption of liquors, had they succeeded in voting license down. These cities are so blended together that, to permit license in one and forbid it in the other would, in effect, be like denying the privilege of selling to one part of the city and granting it to another. The returns from the country districts, at this writing, are very meagre, but the general belief is that a majority will decide against license. Should this be the case, the advocates of temperence, or rather those who urge the abolition of the license system as a means of advancing temperance, will have gained considerable, because, while they will be no worse off than before in the cities, they will have virtually a prohibitory law for the balance of the county, embracing a population of nearly one hundred thousand. This will form an interesting field for experiment and observation as to the effects of prohibiting license. Should the denial of license prove an effectual remedy in those districts or counties where the people have voted against license, popular sentiment will in time make its application general. On the other hand, should experience prove that the withholding of license is not the true remedy for the evils of intemperance, some other method of dealing with the question must be adopted. The Local Option law authorizes the people of this State to try this important experiment, and its results should be carefully considered. There was a very active canvass on both sides, and a fair average vote was polled. The license question in this county must therefore be regarded as settled for three years to come.

PERSONAL.

"The Immortal No" is dead. Hon. Joseph Powell, died at Greenville, Tennessee, lately, after an eventful life, and one act in it entitles him to an immortality of fame. He served in the South Carolina Legislature and was the only man who voted "No" at a public meeting that passed the nullification resolutions. A gold headed cane was presented to him inscribed "The Immortal No." During the rebellion he served in Burnside's army, and was imprisoned at Richmond. There was Unionism that cost a man something, and the head of every loyal man should be uncovered as he passes the grave of "The Immortal No"—Hon. Joseph Powell.

Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, U. S. Corps of Engineers, in charge of the survey and explorations in Nevada and Arizona, is to be in the field before the latter part of May. He was to be ready by the early part of that month, but the amount of office work necessary in order to prepare the maps and report of last year's work has delayed him. His party will number—including the escorts, packers, drivers, etc.—about 175 persons, while last year he had only 70. The expedition of last year surveyed a territory comprising over 50 400 square miles, making the distance traveled something over 6,000 miles.

Among the assets of Horace Greeley's estate is a due bill from Weston, the walker, for $500 borrowed at various times.

Alexander H. Stevens denies the report that he has retired from the editorship of the Atlanta *Sun* on account of his election to Congress. So we shall continue to be delighted with those pithy epigrams which flow so easily from Mr. Stephens's pen; charming little things, none of which are longer than the Gulf stream, and some almost as short as Lower California.

Mr. Henry Watterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has accepted the invitation to deliver an address before the Indiana State Editorial Association at its meeting in May next. Here is Mr Watterson's glorious opportunity to instruct those Indianians again in the advantages always to be derived from securing four acres in moral a game of poker.

Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, is manifesting the same pluck that Gov. Dix has recently displayed. He has declined to reprieve Thomas Smith, convicted of the murder of Joseph Breden nearly two years ago, and sentenced to be hung. Strong appeals have been made for Executive clemency, but they have been without avail.

Miss Anna Dickinson took a very sensible view of what constituted "a good matrimonial match," in a recent lecture. A man with brains and character he thought superior to a man without either, however wealthy he might be. But the girl of the period didn't think so; for women, as a rule, are more mercenary than men. They are fonder of feathers and finery, and love the gorgeous pageantry of parade and ostentation. Give a woman her choice between a rich fool and a poor scholar, and the fool will win her. "If Harry Lee Will," on Hunt Board were alive, says Thackeray, "he could get the finest girl of the season."

"Miss Grundy," of the *World*, whose real name is Miss Snead, is a bright, delicate, slenderly built Southern girl, who writes of the follies and fandangoes of Washington, as the panorama of vanities passes week by week before her serious and discerning eyes. In the summer season she goes to the fairer fig lands, and catches the sea breezes of Long Branch; in the crisp air of Schooley's Mountain, and blows them like a vital breath into her newspaper reports.

Andrew Johnson is out in a letter favoring a convention to revise the Constitution of Tennessee.

Buffalo is engaged in putting her leading citizens into jail nowadays. Thursday they grasped Col. Tyrer, of the drug firm of Root & Tyrer, charging him with forgeries to the amount of $10,000; and Saturday they closed the grated doors upon Collyer, who was detected in robbing an Erie freight car of its contents, soon after midnight.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells this: "Oakes Ames said the wittiest thing to Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, that has been said in this subject. After voting for the previous question, Mr. Niblack said, as he passed him, just after voting yes: "So, Ames, you go for the increase?" Yes," answered Mr. Ames, "it don't hurt me, now. I have nothing to lose now, but, confidentially, this is a bigger steal than Credit Mobilier. How so?" asked Niblack. "Well, the men who had that did pay a little something for it, but this is *all steal*."

STATE NEWS.

Reading is to have a cricket club.

Many farmers in Lebanon county are preparing to sow wheat and grow up with the country.

Two highwaymen recently attacked a medicine agent while traveling on horseback, from Berlin to Garrett, in Somerset county, and rifled his pockets of $12 50, that being all the money he possessed. If caught, the robbers should, by way of punishment, be compelled to swallow the contents of a dozen boxes of that man's patent pills.

Martin Himes, of Cambria borough, who lost a leg by a recent railroad accident, died on Wednesday.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: John Ebey, Esq., of Indiana, a candidate for Treasurer of that county, fell from his horse the other day and received injuries that necessitated the amputation of his leg. No surgeon being convenient, an amateur saw-bones took off the injured limb with a common butcher knife and a hand saw. The operation was well performed and the victim of the accident will recover.

Recently a strolling German, with his wife, and two children, stopped in the woods near the Methodist church, in Heidleburg township, York county, to kindle a fire to prepare dinner. After kindling the fire, the father went to a spring for water. During his absence by some means the clothes of the little girl took fire, and she burned to death.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Association will hold its annual meeting in Gettysburg, in May next.

Bellefonte has a horse which operates stable door every morning, and going to a hydrant on the street near by, turns on the water and takes a drink. This done, he readjusts the lever and returns to the stable.

The Monongahela City *Republican* says: Mrs. Tillie Young, wife of Peter Young, who has deserted her and does not support her, has grown insane from the condition of her marital relations, and attempted to kill herself, her child and her mother, Mrs. Ann Hamilton. Mr. James Kearney fearlessly interfered and prevented this dastardly murder. Squire Holland and Constable Covington, that a commission might decide as to her lunacy and send her to Dixmont.

John C. Knox, Esq., late District Attorney-General, has tendered his resignation of the position, and will hereafter devote himself to his professional duties in Philadelphia. In accepting it, Attorney-General Brunner compliments Mr. Knox highly for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of the trust.

There is a Mennonite meeting house in Bethel township, Lebanon county, over one hundred years old. It is a weather-boarded, log structure, and is still in good condition.

Lower Windsor, York county, has a man named Peter Leidiger who is in his hundredth year. In an adjoining township Daniel Gordon, aged ninety years, died a few days ago.

Silver and copper ore have been discovered in North Codorus township, Dauphin county. Lumps of silver of the size of a marble, and of copper as big as a walnut, were found while sinking a shaft recently.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: If Emanuel Shaffner should live until the expiration of his thirty-six year term, he will have cost Dauphin county over $4,000 for his gratuitous advice, etc.—these are the specimens of the topics of the course. The Mayor of the city has taken the lead in the movement, and on the list of lecturers are found the names of the most distinguished professors and scholars.

A small child of Mrs. Dempsey, of Pine Brook, Luzerne county, was fatally scalded, a few days since, by falling into a tub of hot water.

A young man, Harry Books by name, was crushed to death between two logs, on Monday last, while engaged in rafting in timber at Cherryiree, Indiana county.

Mr. James Gibson, of Indiana, died on Tuesday last, aged eighty-six years. He was a native of the county, and had resided there all his life.

READERS of the COMMERCIAL will remember the robbery of the Kensington bank, in Philadelphia, on the night of the 20 of February, 1871, by which the depositors lost large sums of money. David Scull, who had been a depositor in the bank for thirty years, had, with the permission of the cashier, left bonds in the bank for safe keeping, they being kept in a tin box marked with his name and locked up in the vault. He paid nothing for this privilege, and never informed the cashier of the nature of the contents of the box. On the 17th of January, discovering the robbery, Mr. Scull last saw the bonds in the box thirty in number. United States five-twenties of $1,000 each. At that date he cut off the coupons, locked up the box, and restored it to the vault. He next saw it on the morning after the robbery, when it was lying on the floor of the vault, and empty. He brought suit against the bank to recover the value of the securities, basing his claim on the ground that the officers of the bank did not use due diligence to secure the place against thieves. The case was tried before Judge Williams, of the Supreme Court, in Nisi Prius. On Monday the Judge charged the jury, instructing them that if the robbery resulted from the negligence of the watchman, the bank was not responsible. After deliberating two days and a night, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Scull for $37,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The "Liberal Republicans" of New Hampshire polled 629 votes in the late State election, in a total of sixty thousand. This is the party which set out a year ago to revolutionize the country.

Boston has for thirty-three years supported its own insane, and now proposes to save about $100,000 a year by calling on the State just as is done by all the other cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

There is trouble between the little boot-blacks and the Italians in New York. The latter sit at the street corners offering to "shine 'em up" for three cents, instead of the usual "trade" price—five cents. Finding three or four men thus engaged, a crowd of irate youngsters set upon them and drove them away.

The death in that city of the oldest robin on record is announced by a Troy newspaper. He was taken from the nest in June, 1887, and so was nearly sixteen years old. For ten years he sang ceaselessly from morning until evening. Then his pipe began to show signs of being put out. For four years he has had no feathers on his head or neck, and for one year he has been totally blind.

Visitors to the executive mansion at Jefferson City, Missouri, now experience unusual sensations. Electricity pervades the whole building. A person, in taking hold of some of the door knobs, is affected with a sensation like that caused by an electric battery. Scientific gentlemen are seeking the cause of this singular phenomenon.

Manitoba claims that the climate in that country is more moderate by at least ten degrees than in Minnesota, which lies several hundred miles south of that country. This is accounted for by the fact that Minnesota is the highest land between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic Sea, and is therefore peculiarly exposed to the action of the wind.

As an evidence of the reverse tide of trade, in some localities, the statement of a Buffalo produce merchant is interesting. A few years ago he shipped yearly to Milwaukee from 1,000 to 1,500 cheeses, and to Chicago 2,500. Now, instead of shipping to either place, he is shipping largely from Milwaukee to Buffalo.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concerned in charity;
All must be false that thwart this one great end,
And all of God that bless mankind or mend.

The appointment of ex-Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, as Assistant Secretary of State, comes the nearest to a Cabinet honor that that State has enjoyed since John C. Calhoun was Secretary of State under President Tyler, in 1844.

A prominent clerical lecturer advises every man to "take unto himself God and a true woman." As he is himself a bachelor, the question is raised whether he heeds the first as little as the latter portion of his own admonition.

The special committee of the Illinois Senate, to whom was referred a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of abolishing the grand jury system, have reported in favor of doing away with it, and present many arguments to support their views.

The Auburn, New York, Woolen Manufacturing Company have cancelled their policies of insurance, amounting to $150,000, and are going to try a fire extinguisher instead.

Rhode Islanders are multitudinously signing petitions for the restoration of the death penalty, the State pot being large enough to isolate its murderers from the rest of the community.

This is indeed turning the tables with a vengeance. None but steady and square whisky-drinkers are allowed to live in Pioche, California. Habitual water-drinkers are ordered to leave by a Vigilance Committee.

Bluebirds—among the earliest of our feathered harbingers of spring—have already made their appearance.

During the past three months quite a number of Boston and New York vessels have been sold to English and German merchants who want them for the California grain trade. To meet this present and prospective demand for vessels the census of Maine is dotted with small craft in process of construction.

California has had more visitors from the East during the past three months than in any previous winter.

The farmers throughout the entire Northwest are forming clubs and granges for the purpose of fighting the railroad corporations and forcing them to abate their charges for freights.

The temperance movement is spreading in Kentucky. A number of bills to prohibit the sale of liquors in different counties have been offered in the Legislature.

The New York Constitutional Commission adjourned without proposing any modification of the present jury system.

A careful estimate of the debts of the various nations of the world has been made, from which it appears that the aggregate is more than £4,000,000,000 or $20,000,000,000—a sum which, at 5 per cent. makes an annual charge of $1,000,000,000 or about one dollar a head for all people who on earth do dwell.

The Cobden Club purpose to entertain at their dinner this year D. A. Wells and other eminent American Free-traders, who are expected to visit Europe on the occasion of the Vienna Exhibition.

The New York State Teachers' Association are trying to get an amendment made to the Constitution, which will permit men to vote after a month's residence in a county, instead of after four months, as now required. The argument is that the four months' clause is an injustice to teachers and clergymen, who are forced to move often and at short notice.

A man was hung in Chicago last week for the crime of murder. Cause, whisky. The same city has since had two more bloody tragedies—both the result of whisky. Is there a sermon in it?

The sales of sewing machines during the year reached the enormous figure of 881,736. Nearly a million sewing machines purchased in a single year! These remarkable facts show how literally, how gen rally, the new sewing machine has become a household necessity.

Under the new Indiana divorce law, an actual residence in the State of two years is required before a divorce will be granted, and causes of divorce arising outside of the State are considered in the light of the statutes of the place where they occurred.

A Paragraph for Dyspeptics.

If you have a weak stomach, and wish to make it weaker, take violent purgations. There is no surer way to render indigestion chronic. But if you are dyspeptic, and, like a sensible person desire to strengthen your digestive organs and compel them to perform their essential duties thoroughly and regularly, take a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before every meal, until your delinquent stomach is restored to a healthy condition. It should be understood that dyspepsia is always complicated with disturbances of the liver and an unnatural state of the bowels, and that no medicine which does not reach and rectify these irregularities can possibly cure this agonizing disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an anti-bilious agent and a gradual cathartic, as well as a tonic and stomachic, and hence its unparalleled efficacy in the severest cases of chronic indigestion.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ratm, G. Fellenzbee, Joshua Rhodes, L. H. Hartman Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Haller, Solicitor.

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THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NUTRINA!!!
It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
It is more quickly digested.
It is not pasty or starchy.
It will not become sour or wormy.
It is far more sweet and palatable.
It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Soluble Food, to be digested, must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by preparation of meals. Our process does the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
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DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.
McElroy & Dickson,
54
Wood Street.
Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
Boys' Cassimeres,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,
&c., &c.

Morganstern & Co.
Bulletin for This Week.
New Goods for Spring, 1873,
The Finest Assortment ever received in this Market. We invite your examination of the following Goods:
SILK SCARFS, SILK FICHUS.
SPANISH LACE VEILS.
LACE COLLARS and CUFFS, all kinds.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
COLLARS RUFFLING, at 20c to $1 75 per yard.
GUIPURE LACES, GUIMPS AND FRINGES.
HAMBURG FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING.
P. K. and CAMBRIC MUSLIN.
NAPKINS and LINEN TOWELING.
WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS and PINS.
HEAD BANDS and DARTS.
SHELL and HORN COMBS.
TURQUOISE SILKS, all shades.
TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS.
BLACK DRESS SILKS, at Low Figures.
KID GLOVES—One, Two and Three Button.
LISLE, LINEN and SILK GLOVES.
Hosiery Department, Large and Varied.
LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR.
GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
TIES, BOWS, SCARFS and COLLARS.
HALF HOSE, LISLE, BALBRIGAN and COTTON SHIRTS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Above Goods New and Choice.

THE
KNOX FARM
AND
LAND
IMPROVEMENT CO.
Subscriptions will be received for a short time by
W. W. KNOX and F. BAUSMAN, FOURTH AVENUE.
HOMESTEAD BANK, SMITHFIELD STREET.
MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, WOOD STREET.
PARK SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY.
MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, SMITHFIELD STREET.
J. W. GRIMES, ON KNOX FARM and 99 SMITHFIELD STREET.
And on the South Side at
MONONGAHELA SAVINGS BANK,
IRON AND GLASS BANK,
SOUTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK,
FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK.
And at the offices of Aldermen Krehan, Schaffer, Berg, Hoerr, Hebel, Ammon, Barker, Mercer, and with H. H. Williams, at Dilworth, Porter & Co.'s, and J. W. Patterson, Jr., corner Twenty-second and Sarah streets; George Goldbach, Mount Olive Hotel. WFM

Attention, Capitalists!
For a Permanent and Paying Investment, Subscribe to the Capital Stock of the
U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Co.
Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.
Capital Stock $400,000. Shares $100 Each.
Tinners, Capitalists, and all persons seeking a SAFE INVESTMENT for surplus means, are invited to investigate the present status of this Company, and the tangible and undisputed basis upon which its Board of Directors assume that the stock will pay a dividend of 40 PER CENT. annually.
Not a box of Tin or Terne Plates has ever been made in the United States, while 75 per cent of all the plates made in England are imported to this country. In 1872, 2,364,000 boxes of Tin Plate were imported, and in the two weeks of 1873, ending January 25, there were imported 17,136 boxes.
A Birmingham (England) paper says: "Of our total shipments of Tin Plate to the United States almost exactly 75 per cent—the quantity last year showing a trifling increase consigned with 1871. We understand that this manufacture is now being undertaken in America, and some of the trade, therefore, will be lost to us."
The Company has purchased land for the works near McKeesport, Pa., on the Monongahela River, and in the heart of the Coal and Coke region, and will have railroad and river transportation. Mr. Graham, a director, is also the Letters Patent of Wm. O. Davies for coating pla es, which patent gives the Company 25 per cent. advantage over any competing manufactory of Tin Plate that may be established.
Stock Books are now open at the Wylie Avenue Savings Bank and Trust Co.'s office, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny Homestead Bank, 244 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.
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J. D. STROUS, WASHINGTON JARVIS,
D. W. RIGGS, HENRY H. DEMMLER,
M. W. COWEN, FRED. PROTZMAN,
WILLIAM O. DAVIES.
OFFICERS.
J. D. STROUS, President and Treasurer.
M. V. B. COWEN, Secretary.
J. D. STROUS is now calling on the citizens, soliciting stock.

THE KENSETT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
By order of the Executor the sale of over FIVE HUNDRED of the finest STUDIES and PICTURES by the late
JOHN F. KENSETT,
will take place in New York City, at ASSOCIATION HALL, commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 24, and ending Saturday evening, March 29th.
The collection will be on exhibition at the Gallery of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN for several days previous to the sale.
Persons unable to attend the sale may confide their orders to any of the following gentlemen, or to the Auctioneer, Robert Sumnerville:
D. Huntington, 49 East 20th street; H. G. Marquand, 21 West 20th street; J. W. Castles, 51 West 10th street; Thos. Hicks, 6 Astor Place; J. M. Falconer, 42 Barclay street; S. R. Gifford, 51 West 10th street; W. Whittredge, 51 West 10th street; R. W. Hubbard, 24 West 10th street; Vincent Colyer, 124 street, corner Fourth avenue.
ROBERT M. OLYPHANT, Executor,
ws Twenty-third street, corner Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT,
STORE—58 Market street. Rent $850.
DUQUESNE HALL—77 and 79 Third avenue. Rent $500.
BASEMENT—52 Market street. Rent $150.
INQUIRE OF
J. M. GAZZAM.
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS. At Pittsburgh, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WM. SAM'EY and JAMES W. THOMPSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts, upon creditors' petitions by the District Court of said District. JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee.
s
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THERE IS A FULL STOCK OF
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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 21, 1873.

The business of the day has been light, being chiefly confined among the banks to renewals of paper matured, no heavy demand being felt from outside borrower, who seem to have learned that contracts must be met, and that the bankers' motto is, "No expectation of forbearance or indulgence should be encouraged. Favor and benevolence are not the attributes of good banking. Strict justice and the rigid performance of contracts are its proper foundation." For a loose system of banking, tempered with too much good must ultimately lead to loss, both of confidence and of money.

—A private dispatch from Washington states that the government counsel in the Credit Mobilier suit have decided to bring the case into the Courts as soon as possible; that they will not seek to recover cash dividends on Mobilier stock, but will demand that payment be made of the stock dividends which were composed of Union Pacific stock.

—St. Paul continues strong on confirmation of the report of an understanding between that road and the Northwest as opposed to the Pennsylvania Central. That "light fancy," Boston, Hartford and Erie, has dropped off to 51, or about 30 per cent. of its quoted value on the refusal of Judge Shepley to grant an injunction in the case at issue with the Erie Company. The Erie asked this injunction, claiming that they lent money to pay the interest on the Berdell bonds with the understanding that the receipts of the road should be used for a liquidation of this claim; that said receipts were not so used and that, therefore, they have a claim on the road for such moneys so advanced; and that if the Berdell mortgage was foreclosed the road would go into the hands of a new corporation, which would not be willing to pay the debt of its predecessor.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118½	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116	116	115¾
U. S. bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾	117
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¾	116¾	117
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾	117¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	111
New 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
Coupons	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼
United States 10-40s	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Sixes	119¾

—A St. Louis letter, speaking of the railroad interests of Missouri, says:

"It is to be noted that railroad stocks are languid and depressed for various special reasons. One of these is the increasing attitude of the State Legislature relative to the 2½ per cent. tax charged on transportation. Another instance of the decline of railroad stocks from special legislation is that of Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, which has been depressed for months past by the project for 224, the common stock being 9@10, preferred 24@25. This object has been introduced into the State Legislature. It author izes the company to issue seven per cent. preferred stock to an amount equal, finally, to pay the three m llions of dollars which the road owes to the State, or, should a new line from Hannibal to St. Louis; and, thirdly, to make additional improvements in the road."

—The following interesting decision under the Bankrupt law has been made in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford: On the 26th of June, 1871, the bankrupt's stock was sold out under execution in favor of one Isaac Krause. The amount of the sale ($6,746) was paid over on the same day to the plaintiff's attorney in the suit, who also, on the same afternoon, paid over the money to Mr. Krause. The transaction was all in bulk. The next day a petition in bankruptcy was filed against Kircher, upon which he was subsequently duly adjudicated a bankrupt. An injunction order from the United States District Court, enjoining Krause from parting with any property of the bankrupt, was served on Mr. Krause, July 1, 1871, and on the same day after receiving the order, the assignee in bankruptcy to set aside Krause's execution and sale as fraudulent and void under the act, in which a judgment was recovered against Krause for $4,540 damages. On execution being issued it appeared that Mr. Krause was an insolvent and that the judgment could not be collected of him, and also on examination it further appeared that he was insolvent at the time he obtained the judgment.

The assignee thereupon filed a petition in the United States District Court, praying that Isidor Kircher be punished for contempt in having parted with the money obtained by him on the execution against the bankrupt's property, the money, if being contended was the property of the bankrupt. The Court referred the matter for evidence as to the facts whether Mr. Krause had this money at the time of the service of the injunction before referred to. Upon the coming in of the report the Court adjudged Krause guilty of contempt of court, and ordered him to be committed in close custody without bail until he pay the assignee the said sum of $6,746 40 and interest and costs.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 21, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton	57¾	57¾	58	58	58	58
Western Union Tel	87	87¼	86½	86½	86½	87½
Pacific Mail	35	35¼	35	35	35¼	35¼
Adams Express	56¾	56¾	55	55¼	55¼	54¾
Wells-Fargo Express		58¾		59¼		
American Express		58¾		59¼		
United States Express		100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Erie	64¾	64¾		64	63¾	63¾
Michigan Central		103		103		
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	118	118		118		
Cleveland and Pitts		88¾		88¾		
Chicago and N.W. pref		90		89¾		
Chicago and N.W. pref		80¾		80¾		
Rock Island				114	114¼	114¾
St. Paul	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	
St. Paul pref	73	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Wabash				39		
Fort Wayne		94¾		95		
Ohio and Mississippi		32		32		
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
Chicago and Alton		112¾		112¾		
Chicago and Alton pref.				114		
Boston, Hart. and Erie		4¾		5		5
Harlem		130¾		130¾		130¾
New Jersey Central						
C., C. and I. C.		58		58		58
Hannibal and St. Jo						
Iron Mountain						
Atlantic Mail		4				

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 21, 1873.

REMARKS.—To-day has been exceedingly disagreeable, rendering out-door business anything but pleasant. Coupled with this is the fact of the interest taken in the vote for and against license. These causes had a depressing effect upon trade generally, and dealers complained of "a dull day." There are few changes to note in prices, nor is it likely that there will be until after the spring trade has fairly set in.

The following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES.—The receipts of apples are on the increase, being 437 bbls against 124 bbls. We are reported sales as follows: common $1 50@2 00 per bbl; prime $2 25@2 50; fancy $3 00@3 25.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply is in excess of the demand, which is quite weak and a shade lower. Sales are made all the way from 6@7c ₩ lb, as to quality.

ASHES.—We have no change to note in prices, and report the market moderately active at the following quotations: Pearls, 6½@6¾c; seconds, 6c; reduced 3¾@4c; nitrate soda, 4¾@5c; black lead 6@6½c; pots, 9¾@9¾c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 4@4½c. The introduction of the fair of the Original Option bill has somewhat interfered with the ale trade, purchasers not being disposed to store heavy stocks. We quote as follows: X, $2 ₩ bbl; XX, $10; extra, $10; India ale, $11.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market is reported all that could be expected this early in the season. In a short time canvassed hams will be in the market and will range 8@9c ₩ lb higher than sugar cured. Following are the figures at which sales are made: Sugar cured hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 9¾c; canvassed shoulders 9½c; breakfast bacon 10c; dried beef 11@11½c; extra mess sausage 10c; lard, in tierces, 9½c; in half bbls, 10½c; in kgs, 10½c; in buckets, 10½c; pigs feet, ₩ kegs, $2 20@2 30; ₩ bbls, $4 40. Barrel pork $20 00.

BUTTER.—Receipts are considerably on the increase, being 1,000 lbs against 400 lbs. We are reporting sales as follows: Choice fresh roll 22@25c; prime roll at 20@22c ₩ lb; common 10@15c ₩ lb. A fair trade is reported.

BRANS.—There is a continued good demand for prime white navy at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bushel; mixed medium $2 25@2 50; common and mixed $1 50@2 00.

BROOM CORN.—We have no change in prices to note; sales at 4½@5c.

BAKING POWDER.—There is an active demand, with sales reported as follows: Banner—1 lb cans, $6 00 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans $3 50; ¼ lb cans $1 75. Oil cans $1 50.

CHEESE.—Receipts 40 boxes. The market is very quiet and firm. The following are ruling figures: New York Goshen 14@15c; Factory 14@15c; Dairy 12@13c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@18c.

CONVENTIONAL EYE.—A fair trade is reported at $7 50@8 00 ₩ case.

CARBON OIL.—The market may be presumed dull. Prices for refined remain nominally at 50@55c ₩ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

DRIED FRUITS.—The market is rather easy. We quote as follows: Apples, bright, ₩ lb, 4@5c; fair, 3@4c; peaches, halves, 7@8c; peeled, 13@16c; blackberries, 9@11c; Dried Cherries, 8@9c; seedless, 22@23c.

CRANBERRIES.—There is a fair local demand, with sales of choice cultivated at $12@14 ₩ bbl; common, $9@11.

COUNTRY BACON.—We quote as follows: Hams, ₩ lb, 9@9½c; shoulders 8@8½c; clear sides 6@6½c; jowles 3c; dressed hogs 5@5½c; canvas'd hams 7½@8c.

CIDER.—Small sales at $5 00@8 00 ₩ bbl.

EGGS.—Are firmer, though prices are unchanged; 22@23c being the ruling figures.

FLOUR.—The receipts are light, being only 839 bbls. There has been a slight decline in flour, and a fair trade is reported. The following are the quotations at which sales are ruling: Penn Mills, white wheat, $9 25; rising sun $8 00; Minnesota baker's, $8 00; Mill's Best, $8 00; Ouzley, $8 00; Marlboro' $11 & $9 00; Walton's, St. Louis, $9 50, Red Wheat $8 00. Graham, $6 00@6 50. Rye flour $5 00.

FEATHERS.—Sales live geese feathers at 60@70c.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather and the election excitement there was a dull market to-day. Wholesale houses are well stocked up; and will sell at the very lowest possible margin of profit. We would again urge retail dealers to take advantage of the low rates at which purchases can be made at present, as prices may advance when spring trade sets in. We give the following as the quotations at which sales are made by at leading houses:

GOOSES.—Bungle's yellow 85@c; Knight's extra C 10c; H & L yellow, 10c; H & L C, 11c; H & L extra C, 12c; C. Pocock, 11c; Chelsea extra C, 11½c; Chevron extra B 11½c; Calvert's A 12c; Calvert's extra 11½c; powdered 11½c; granulated 11½c; A yellow 10½c; New Orleans 10@11c.

MOLASSES.—Fair 29@30c; prime 31½@32c; extra 33@35c; strictly prime 38@39c; fancy 39@40c; roasted, loose 15@16c; in packages, 17@18c.

SYRUP.—Common 28@34c; choice 35c; H & E XX X 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 60c; Phœnix 60c; white drips $1 20.

RICE.—Carolina 8½@9c; Rangoon 7½@7¾c.

SPICES.—Ground—Cloves—Choice 38c; strictly prime 36c; prime 34c ₩ gallon.

Pepper Sauce—12.

Spices—Laurel $2 50; Valencies 10½c; Mustards $8 00; seeded $5 50 ₩ box.

GRAIN.—Feb w will be found the receipts of corn, wheat, rye, oats and shelled corn and oats, compared for sales. This does not include receipts at the Elevator, which are given in the imports:

Wheat, sacks	567	Barley, sacks	950
Corn, sacks	512	Oats, sacks	2,279

The market continues dull and unsettled. Prices remain at the same quotations as given in our last. We are report d sales at the following quotations, reserving that they are for car lots: Wheat—White $1 48 @ 1 50 ₩ bushel; red winter $1 45@1 50. Corn—Yellow, shelled, 55@56c; car lots; mixed 50c. Oats—In 4 cars, white, 42@43c; mixed 42@43c; by—Bein at 29@35c. Barley—Fall 90@$1 00; spring 1 00@1 10.

HAY AND STRAW.—Prices are a shade higher. We are reported sales baled, on wharf and track, at $22 00@ 26 00 ₩ ton; loose is a continued in demand. Oats straw per ton $20@22.

HONEY.—Market quiet; sales at 28@30c ₩ lb.

HOMINY.—There is a limited demand at $4 50@4 75 ₩ bbl.

LIME.—Cleveland white $2 ₩ b; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL.—Sales at 70@72; jobbing lots, 72@73c ₩ gallon.

ONION SETS.—Sales at $5 50@6 00 ₩ bushel.

SEEDS.—Clover $5 40@5 60; timothy $3 50@4 00.

SWEET POTATOES.—Sales made at $5 00 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED.—Bran 85c@90c ₩ cwt.; middlings $1 20 @1 30; coarse 90c@1 00.

MINCE MEAT.—Choice brands 12c ₩ lb.

ONIONS.—Yellow $6@7; red $4 50@5 00. Stocks light.

MAPLE SUGAR.—15@20c ₩ lb.

MAPLE MOLASSES.—$1 00 ₩ gallon, jug included.

POTATOES.—Lake Shore peachblows, on track, 75@ 80c; store 80@85c. Mixed at lower rates.

POULTRY.—Chickens, live, 5½@5½c ₩ pair; dressed, ₩ lb, 14@15c; ducks, ₩ pair, 75@80c; dressed, ₩ lb, 12@13c; geese, dressed, each 55@65c; turkeys ₩ lb 16@18c.

RAGS.—Sales at 3¼@3½c ₩ lb.

SALT.—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₩ bbl; No 2 $1 15.

SAPOLIO.—$6 00 ₩ case of 6 doz each.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, $5 40@5 60; timothy seed $4 00@4 15; flaxseed $1 95@2 00 ₩ bush.

TALLOW.—Sales at 8@8½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY.—Highwines 91@92c ₩ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 22, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was dull; dealers are wide apart in their views. The receipts of crude continues large, demand limited, and prices unchanged. Parker's we note sales of 1,000 barrels at 22 8, 1,000 barrels at 22 50, equal to daily here. Further prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market steady but very quiet. We quote for We. Sales shipped and Equator for Easton 74¾@74½c per gallon. The quotations for Philadelphia are: Spot 18c; March 18¼c; April 18¼c; May 19c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady; city $1 85@2 00; country $1 85@1 90.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 21.—The Courier says: The market remains the firmest at all points. There was little doing, with not so strong a feeling as yesterday. The market closed firm. Sales—

5 bbls upper road, spot	22 15
5 bbls upper road, spot	2 12½
10 bbls upper road, spot	2 12½
100 bbls lower road, spot	2 15
100 bbls lower road, spot	2 15
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 20
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 07½
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview Pipe	2 00

NEW YORK, March 21.—Closing 19—Pa. market 18 bbls. There has been a slight decline in flour, and a fair trade is reported. The following are the quotations at which sales are ruling: Penn Mills, white wheat, $9 00@9 30 ₩ bbl; Penn Mills, white wheat, $9 25; rising sun $8 00; Minnesota baker's, $8; Ouzley, $8 00; Walton's, St. Louis, $9 50, Red Wheat $8 00. Graham, $6 00@6 50. Rye flour $5 00.

FEATHERS.—Sales live geese feathers at 60@70c.

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SYRUP.—Common 28@34c; choice 35c; H & E XX X 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 60c; Phœnix 60c; white drips $1 20.

RICE.—Carolina 8½@9c; Rangoon 7½@7¾c.

Not Quotable—Cheese 8@9c; Chicago 8@9c; Cincinnati 8@9c; prime 12c ₩ gallon.

Pickles—Large $7 50; Valencies 10½c; Mustards $8 00; seeded $5 50 ₩ box.

Pickle Sauce—12.

Spices—Laurel $2 50; Valencies 10½c; Mustards $8 00; seeded $5 50 ₩ box.

GRAIN.—Feb w will be found the receipts of corn, wheat, rye, oats and shelled corn and oats, compared for sales. This does not include receipts at the Elevator, which are given in the imports:

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RAGS.—Sales at 3¼@3½c ₩ lb.

SALT.—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₩ bbl; No 2 $1 15.

SAPOLIO.—$6 00 ₩ case of 6 doz each.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, $5 40@5 60; timothy seed $4 00@4 15; flaxseed $1 95@2 00 ₩ bush.

TALLOW.—Sales at 8@8½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY.—Highwines 91@92c ₩ gal.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 22, 1873.

In our last general review of the market for raw irons, we had occasion to note indications of an approaching improvement in the demand for red short irons. Favorite brands are in limited supply, and in several instances furnaces are contracted in advance of their productions. In fact, we are cognizant of sales being made for monthly deliveries for the entire year. Common and inferior grades are dealt in sparingly as mixtures to better stock. Restricted tonnage facilities by the Western roads have materially curtailed receipts of bituminous coal-smelted irons, causing some inconvenience to parties relying on current receipts for supplying their wants; but the prospect is that an increased supply of cars will at once be placed in the trade.

As our rivers are in excellent order for navigation, we shall soon be in receipt of large amounts of pig iron and ore now on the way.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

400 tons No 2 foundry	$42 50—4 mos
400 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
200 tons close gray red short	43 00—4 mos
150 tons close gray red short	43 00—4 mos
100 tons close forge red short	43 50—4 mos
50 tons gray forge red short	43 50—4 mos

Anthracite.

220 tons gray forge	$40 00—cash
160 tons gray forge	42 00—4 mos
50 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
70 tons No 2 foundry	42 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	44 50—cash
20 tons No 2 foundry	44 00—4 mos
100 tons close gray red short	40 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	43 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	43 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge neutral	41 50—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	46 00—4 mos
50 tons Chickies forge, at furnace	40 00—cash

Connellsville Coke.

100 tons Dunbar forge No. 1	$40 00—4 mos
10 tons Dunbar No. 2 foundry	44 00—4 mos

Pittsburgh Coke.

400 tons close gray	$39 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	42 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	45 00—cash.

Eastern Charcoal.

10 tons cold blast No. 1	$60 00—4 mos
10 tons cold blast No. 1	70 00—4 mos

Blooms.

10 tons charcoal	$115 00—cash.
10 tons charcoal	115 00—cash.
10 tons charcoal	95 00—5 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	Miller B & P, m	2
Loomis & Co., m	Brown & Co, o	2
Total		21

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Linn Parsons, o	McKnight, P & O, o	2
Jefferson, R. & Co., r	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	1
Wm. Graff & Co, o	J W Porter, b	1
Worthington & Co, o	Lloyd, Coe & Co, o	1
Bella Furnace Co, o	Lewis, G & P, m	1
Spang, C & Co, m	Lindsay & McC, m	1
Total		12

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Rosenau, m	H G Morris, m	5
J W Rosenau, m		1
Wm Smith & Son, m	Carnegie, K & Co, m	2
Lindsay Iron Co, m		5
Total		24

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Vm Smith & Son, m	Carnegie, K & Co, m	2
Lindsay Iron Co, m		5
Total		7

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19.—There has been considerable inquiry for No 1 pig since our last, though buyers are both in the market at the present ruling rates. Importers are asking full prices, as it is impossible to land iron here except at a cost somewhat above ongated tions. A brisk business is confidently looked for on the opening of navigation, and higher prices are anticipated. At last advices from the other side, there was no falling off in the shipments of iron per, and the export was confined to small lots per steamer. The only sales are 50 tons Glengarnock at $56, and a quantity of Monckland $55. American pig is in a very quiet state, pending the resumption of navigation, but holders are generally firm at $50 for No. 1, $47 for No. 2 and $45 for mill iron at furnace. The furnaces are not offering No. 1 to any extent, the stock of which is not large—No. 2 is more plenty and the supply is ample for present demands; sales small lots No. 2 Pough-keepsie delivered here at $48. American scrap is in good request, and further sales of 5,000 tons have been made by an Eastern mill at $87 1, 0, 0. New English is dull and declined $1 @ 1 50 since the first of the month—they may be quoted nominally $53@1 gold, old do. are held for full prices. Spanish scrap prices being generally above the views of buyers—100 tons Tsold on private terms. Scrap has sold in small parcels at $60 from store, but the consensus of opinion is that prices will rule; we note sales of 75 tons old boiler at $52; 45 do. old cannon, and 100 do. wrought scrap, on private terms, not reached the, which is the top price.

Steel—Receipts to day 17 cars, comprising 1,600 tons of ingot since Saturday, against 15,500 tons same time last week; market very slow at 65@66c for 80 lb ingots; 67½c for a car of 95 lbs; 67½c for a car of 89 lbs inclusive.

Hops—Forty-five cars arriving to day, besides some last night; total to date 3,400 head, against 3,900 head last week; 6,100 head western coast for the week; prices a trifle off at the opening, but closed at yesterday's rates, 67½@68c for city slaughtered.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 16½c. Flour steady, with a moderate demand; choice $7 75. Wheat dull and lower; active at 85c on orders in depot. Oats steady at 45@ 50c; offering freely. Corn firm at 70@72c. Provisions—Bulk shoulders—Ribs smoked—Clear sides 9c; sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Lard—Prime kettle rendered 9c; in tierces 8½c. Country bacon from store, loose, shoulders 7½c; sides 9c; hams 11½c. Tobacco—Sales 125 hhds.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Flour more active; sales of 2,750 bbls. Extra $5 50@6 00. Wheat in fair demand for prime; other grades scarce and wanted; Pennsylvania red 97@98c; common and white $1 00. Rye dull at 80@81c. Corn—Yellow 60c. Oats dull; white 48@50c. Crude petroleum 13½@13½c; refined do 18a18½c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy with a moderate demand: No 1 Milwaukee $1 27½; No 2 do, $1 20. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 39½c. Oats dull and heavy at a shade lower rates; No 1, 32½c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; spring $1 05@1 10.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat more active; weste n red $1 65a1 80; amber $1 80a1 90. Corn steady and firmer; mixed western 59c. Oats quiet; western mixed 46a 48c. Rye unchanged. Provisions and bulk meats quiet.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 red $1 68; No 2 do $1 6241 63 Corn firmer; held at 54a56c. Oats dull and heavy, declined to 39c. Refined petroleum firm but unchanged.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Net receipts at all United States ports during week..... 34,359
Same time last year..... 31,708
Total receipts to date..... 2,944,690
To same date last year..... 2,405,821
Exports for week..... 69,8—
Same time last year..... 55,399
Total exports to date..... 1,744,9—5
To same date last year..... 1,370,8—7
Stock at all United States ports..... 542,197
Same time last year..... 445,715
Stock at all interior towns..... 101,213
Same time last year..... 75,534
Stock at Liverpool..... 607,000
Same time last year..... 676,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain..... 219,000
Same time last year..... 272,000

—*Shipping List.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 19.—The improved tone of the market noted in our last has been sustained. The few manufacturers that remain in town are purchasing quite freely, apparently not caring to have any stock untouched bottom. There is but little speculative feeling manifested, sales being made direct to manufacturers. Foreign is still quiet. The demand is chiefly for pullers' descriptions and California, and prices for these descriptions are very firm. The quotations at which sales are ruling, but the supply is considered amply sufficient for present demands. The sales foot up 10,000 lbs Texas at 2 a 30c; 10,000 lbs Salt California 25@30c; 30,000 lbs Pulled 36@45c; 10,000 lbs Combing 40@50c.—*Shipping List.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 21, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 spring $1 20 cash; $1 20½ seller April; No 2 do 21 68@1 68½; rejected 92@93c. Corn steady with a m derate demand; No 2 mixed 34½c cash; 35c seller April; rejected 32c. Oats dull but unchanged. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1, 80c. Barley—In mod active and prices advancing; No 2, 57½c.

SEEDS—Clover seed quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak; mess pork 21½@22c; some sales at 22c seller May; lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7¾c. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand; shoulders 6¾c seller April; 8¾c; clear sides, some spots, 8¾c seller April; 8¾c; clear sides 8¾@8¾c; short rib middles 7¾c. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand; shoulders 6¾c seller April; 8¾c; clear sides, some spots, 8¾c seller April; 8¾c; clear sides 8¾@8¾c; short rib middles 7¾c. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand; shoulders 6

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Geneva Arbitration Sharply Discussed in the English House of Commons.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons this evening, Gathorne Hardy moved an address to the Crown, praying that the Government be instructed to dissent from the three international rules adopted by the Court of Arbitration at Geneva. Hardy, in the course of an able speech in support of his motion, declared that in making it he had no party object, nor did he intend to cast the slightest imputation on the fairness of the Arbitrators. The disclaimer was received with cheers.

Mr. Forster opposed the motion because it practically called for a vote of censure on the Arbitrators, who adopted the rules. These rules affected the United States as well as England. No other nation was interested. If we object to them now, it will appear as if we were smarting under a sense of having to pay the compensation awarded, and the united action of America and England hereafter in case of war with or between other powers would be impossible.

Vernon Harcourt spoke strongly in favor of the motion. He declared the rules never held water. The best thing possible to do was to request the United States government to withdraw them and substitute others, which, in the event of war, would not make neutrality intolerable.

Mr. Rathbone was opposed to disturbing the decision of the Geneva Board. He argued that the rules only required England to enforce her own laws. If they were repealed England's commerce would be ruined forever in the very next war. He hoped the House would not reverse the government's just and statesmanlike policy.

Mr. Gregory, Conservative, sharply criticized the action of the Geneva Board in imposing dangerous liabilities on neutrals.

Samuel Laing spoke against the motion.

Sir stafford Northcote was disposed to *favor it.* He asked whether the government really accepted the ideas involved in these rules. If it did they ought to be made law.

The Attorney General, *Sir J. Duke* Coleridge, asked whether it was wise and dignified to pass such an opinion, at the right *hon.sir* gentleman's address indirectly conveyed, upon the conduct of the Arbitrators, whom the country, through Parliament, had thanked for their services. He contended we must submit to the award made at Geneva. We had better not cut our tongues and pay the money. He confessed that it would be impossible to submit rules to other powers for adoption, without a distinct statement of the extent to which England consents to be bound thereby.

Disraeli was glad that the government intended to come to some understanding with that of the United States in regard to these rules. He hoped they would do so speedily, and then the two governments could jointly lay the rules before other powers for their consideration.

Gladstone concurred in the view of the subject taken by Disraeli. He believed the rules would jose their force if England alone submitted them to other powers. The government's opinion was unchanged, and he assured the House that the matter had not and would not be withdrawn.

The motion was then withdrawn and the debate ended.

The Bank of England Forgery.

LONDON, March 21.—The steamship Celtic, which left here on the 13th inst., carried out Inspector Webb, of the London police, who took certain identification papers to secure the return of George MacDonnell.

Embargo on War Material.

PARIS, March 21.—The government has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of War material from this country to Spain.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 21, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ @92¾, and for account 92⅞. American securities—5-20s of 1865, 90¾; do of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway 51¾. Spirits petroleum 16d; refined do 18d@18½d. Tallow quiet.

PARIS, March 21.—Rentes 55 francs 65 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 9¼@9⅝d; Orleans, 9¼@9⅝d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; sales for the week, 82,000 bales; export, 8,000 bales; stock, 1,000,000 bales; stock of 608,000 bales; American 269,000 bales; receipts 42,000 bales; American 17,000 bales; actual export 5,000 bales; stock of 270,000 bales; American 270,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Red winter 12s 6d. Flour 28s. Corn 32s 6d. Cheese 58s. Cumberland middles 36s 6d; short rib middles 38s. Turpentine 40s 3d. Receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days, 4,000 quarters; American 4,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull but quotably lower.

ANTWERP, March 21.—Refined petroleum 43 francs.

LIFE FOR LIFE.

Execution of Foster, the Car-Hook Murderer.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The execution of Foster took place at seventeen minutes past nine o'clock this morning, in the Tombs. There were hundreds waiting outside the Tombs this morning, hoping to be able to witness Foster's execution. The gates were kept back by the police, and not one in twenty of those outside, however, were admitted. The prisoner in the morning was very faint. He partook of some coffee, but ate nothing. Reva. Dr. Tyng and Schoonmaker, the former of whom prayed in devotional exercises until a few minutes before the execution.

At twelve minutes past nine o'clock Foster left his cell on the march to the scaffold. As he entered the yard, Foster gave one glance at the surrounding crowd, but instantly recovered himself and walked with a tolerably firm step to the gallows. He was attended by Sheriff Brennan and Under Sheriff Gedney, and was closely followed by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, the former of whom prayed as he walked. On reaching the gallows, Foster, of his own accord, placed himself beneath the noose. His face looked very pale beneath the white cap, but grew paler every moment, as Dr. Tyng prayed. Foster bowed his head and covered his face with his right hand. For six minutes Dr. Tyng continued his prayer, and as he uttered the words "Amen" at the point of swooning. The Sheriff quietly signed Dr. Tyng to finish as quickly as possible, and advancing shook Foster by the left shoulder. Then he bade him farewell, and at 9:18 A. M. the signal was given and Foster was launched violently into the air. Foster was a heavy man, and for once the neck was broken, and the spectators were spared the terrible spectacle of a man wrestling in the throes of strangulation. The heart ceased to beat in rather less than twelve minutes from the time the weight fell, and in all probability Foster died without a pang.

Wife Murderer Expiates His Crime.

BOSTON, March 21.—James McElhaney, who murdered his wife, was executed at Suffolk Jail, this place, at twelve minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. There were about four hundred spectators present. The prisoner walked firmly to the scaffold. He left $6,000 with his counsel for his child. It is stated, on the authority of McElhaney's spiritual advisers, that before leaving his cell he refused to allow him to see his child Nellie Emma, aged two years. A letter seconding an often expressed wish on the part of McElhaney, that he see his child was sent by Sheriff Clark to the family, but without effect.

Speck of War in San Domingo.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A Porto Plata, San Domingo, letter states that there is considerable excitement there, growing out of the following circumstances: On the announcement of the lease of Samana Bay to Americans one Nezzi, formerly Governor of Porto Plata, and a supporter of President Baez's action, gathered some followers and threatened to attack the forts of Porto Plata. Gonzales, present Governor of Porto Plata, sent a few government troops and dispersed Nuezi's followers. Nuezi and his two sons fled, finally taking refuge in the private residence of the British consul, Thomas Hamburger. Gonzales demanded, by demanding that they be given up to him, but Hamburger refused, claiming that the British flag protected fugitives in the private residence and if they were at his official consulate office. Gonzales ordered the refugees to be taken by force, and they were thus taken from the residence. Hamburger protested, and is reported to have sent for an English man-of-war. The course of Consul Hamburger is fully indorsed by President Baez, and the prisoners have been sent under guard from Porto Plata to St. Domingo.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Galia, Illinois, yesterday, the grain elevator of S. Fields, with several thousand bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire.

The bark Jens Lassen, from London, for Philadelphia, went ashore at Indian River Inlet, Delaware yesterday. The Captain's wife and daughter, first and second mates and two seamen were drowned while attempting to land. The vessel is on the northern point of the inlet full of water.

The steamship Arragon, from Bristol, arrived at New York yesterday.

Wm. Grange, Turkish Consul at Baltimore, died on Thursday.

A Bangor, Maine, a violent northeast storm of snow and sleet prevailed yesterday night, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

The British steamship Mexican, from Jamaica February 28th, via Vera Cruz, for New Orleans, has not been heard from since she left Jamaica. Her agents think she was detained probably nine days off Vera Cruz by a northeaster, and may reach New Orleans by the 25th inst.

A brief letter signed, Jno. McEnery, Governor of Louisiana, advices the organization of Tax Resisting Associations throughout the State.

John K. Mingle, native of Philadelphia, a well known telegrapher, formerly superintendent of Fire Alarm and Ballze Lines, died at New Orleans yesterday afternoon

John Fertig was elected Mayor of Titusville yesterday by a large majority. There were large majorities polled against the Local Option law.

Tge steamship Rhein, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

A heavy gale prevailed at Halifax all Thursday night from the East, and continued yesterday with snow and rain.

There was two hundred cases of epizootic at Los Angeles, California, and the disease was spreading in all directions.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—River twenty feet and rising. Arrived—Lawrence, Memphis; Minneola and Turner, New Orleans; Emperor, Pittsburgh. Departed—Andes, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 21.—River stationary with eight feet six inches in the canal, and six feet in the chute. Cloudy and windy. Arrived—Means and barges, Ironton. Departed—Means, Ironton; Charley Bowen and barges, Pomeroy; Alice Brown, New Orleans; Shannon and Louisville, New Orleans due and expected to pass up to-night.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE Ind., March 21.—Clear and cold. Mercury 32 to 42. River has fallen two inches. Port list—Down—Exchange, John A. Wood, Oakland with tow, Mary Ament, John Kilgour, Tuscarora and Charmer. Up—Quicksteps, Fayette and Bermuda. Business very active.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 21.—River falling, with four feet scant on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cold. Arrived—Eddysville. Upper Cumberland. Departed—F. P. Gray, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., March 21.—Arrived—City of Alton, New Orleans; William Cowan, St. Louis; John Lewis, St. Louis; Chas. Brand, New Orleans; Robt. Probasco, Memphis; John F. Toile, St. Louis; Susie Silver, Red river. Departed—Gen. C. Wolfe, St. Louis; City of Alton, St. Louis; John Means, Pittsburgh; Henry Probasco, Cincinnati. River has risen thirteen inches. Clear and muddy; forty-six.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Arrived—Bertram, Keokuk; St. Joseph, Memphis; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Utah, Arkansas river. Departed—St. Luke, Missouri river; Continental and Howard, New Orleans; Bertram, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis. River falling slowly; fully twenty feet to Cairo. Clear and cold.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Flour dull and lower; treble $7 50@; family $7all. Corn 62@66c. Oats quiet at 42@44c. Bran 82½@85c. Hay—Prime $26; choice $30. Pork dull and lower at $16 50. Dry salt meats dull and lower at 5½c for shoulders; no sales of sides. Bacon dull and nominal at 7@8 sides. Hams 15@16c. Lard dull; tierce packers 8½c; refined 8¾@9c; keg 9@9½c. Sugar dull; good to fully fair 7⅞@8c. Molasses dull; common to fair fermenting 32@34½c; for inferior prime 42@43c; centrifugal not fermenting 45c; fermenting bottom 40c. Whisky dull and lower at 91@96c. Coffee dull at 19a 20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts 1,300 head; desirable grades of shippers fairly active; common to medium weak; lot of 99 extra choice averaging 1,500 lbs sold by Tom. Burns to a Buffalo buyer at $7; choice steers $6 50@6 90; stockers $3 90@4 50; market closed steady. Hogs—Receipts 9,600 head; market advanced 5c under the increased demand; bulk of sales $6 00@6 10; all sold; market closed steady.

LOCAL OPTION.

RESULT OF THE BALLOT.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Declare for License.

The Rural Districts Probably Against License.

THE LIQUOR MEN JUBILANT.

The vote for and against license, under the general Local Option law, was cast yesterday, in a quiet and orderly way. The liquor interests had been thoroughly organized, and every means were employed to get out a full vote. The first counts showed that the advocates of license were early on the ground, and were not to be caught napping. At noon it became apparent that the license men would carry the day in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, unless the anti-license voters should exhibit decidedly more strength in the afternoon. Many persons were impressed with the belief that the license men had about exhausted their resources before the day was half over; and the anti-license men, acting under this belief, inserted conspicuous advertisements in the evening papers, calling on the friends of temperance to rally and defeat license But the liquor men had large forces still in reserve, which they continued to bring forward until the closing of the polls. The anti-license men made as gallant a fight as they could, but were no match against them, and they saw that their chances were hopeless.

AT THE TEMPERANCE HEADQUARTERS.

After the closing of the polls the temperance men, or a large portion of those who had taken an active interest in the conduct of the campaign, assembled at the headquarters corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. They were not in a jubilant spirit and may be imagined from the statement made above, but notwithstanding the evident defeat where they had expected triumph, they maintained a composure befitting men who had labored in what, as they considered, a good cause. Mr. Mowatt, who had spoken frequently during the campaign, made an address in which the defeat was acknowledged. He, however, counselled all friends of the movement to keep a good heart. Other reform movements had at first met with rebuff, but by persistent effort success had been won. Returns were received from a number of districts, and satisfaction was expressed with some received, but the majority of them were anything encouraging.

HEADQUARTERS OF LIQUOR MEN.

The headquarters of the liquor interest were at City Hall, and there, as may be imagined, was a lively time. There was not much room, and one frequently occupied the Hall at election times—it being about half filled—but it was an earnest and enthusiastic crowd. Josiah Cohen, Esq., was master of ceremonies, and Messrs. H. Darlington and Charles Naumacher acted as Secretaries. Mr. Cohen made a short address congratulating the meeting on the success against "Local Option." He said that they were now free of annoyances from temperance fanatics for three years at least, an effectual quietus having been put upon them. As the returns came in, they were read by Mr. Cohen, and the hall resounded with the cheers of the enthusiastic gathering. At intervals addresses were made by Mr. Willies, Mr. Mathews Wm. D. Moore, Esq., and others, and they were received with cheers. The new members of the two cities which were against license were received with groans and hisses, but all seemed to think that they could well afford to pay them. The vote of McKeesport, where there is a prohibitory law, was received with three cheers, as was also that of the Seventh ward, Allegheny. The officers of the Liquor Dealers' Association and also those of the meeting, and the police, were similarly complimented.

ON THE STREETS

there were jubilant crowds, and the liquor men were everywhere congratulated by their friends. A brass band was hauled in a wagon through the streets, and some of the newspaper offices and some saloons were serenaded. Most of the saloons, as if by arrangement, continued closed even after the hour fixed by law, and it is said that the arrangement in the Union was to remain closed from seven o'clock P. M. of day following the election until the morning after. As we have said, the majority of them remained closed, and this, we take it, was a wise movement. The danger of drunkenness and trouble inevitable therefrom was thus averted.

Reports have it that in places convenient to many of the polls free lunch and beer and ale were distributed to the anti-optionists without stint. It is reported further that prosecutions will likely be instituted on account of this.

Pittsburgh.

Wards.	For.	Against.
First ward	433	165
Second ward	426	163
Third ward	408	49
Fourth ward	282	219
Fifth ward	763	57
Sixth ward	696	246
Seventh ward	341	221
Eighth ward	398	277
Ninth ward	637	55
Tenth ward	474	45
Eleventh ward	419	266
Twelfth ward, 1st precinct	340	166
Twelfth ward, 2d precinct	187	18
Thirteenth ward, 1st precinct	162	83
Thirteenth ward, 2d precinct	44	4
Fourteenth ward	583	222
Fifteenth ward	517	87
Sixteenth ward, 1st precinct	247	47
Sixteenth ward, 2d precinct		
Seventeenth ward	651	518
Eighteenth ward	79	47
Nineteenth ward	173	184
Twentieth ward	157	211
Twenty-first ward, 1st precinct	309	161
Twenty-first ward, 2d precinct		
Twenty-second ward		
Twenty-third ward		
Twenty-fourth ward (Ormsby)	298	92
Twenty-fifth ward (Birm'g'h)	297	76
Twenty-sixth ward (E. B., L. P.)	621	267
Twenty-seventh ward (St. Clair)	324	99
Twenty-eighth ward (Sgrh'l, L.)	426	134
Twenty-ninth ward (Sgrh'm, L.)	345	134
Thirtieth ward (Scott, Sharp'gh)	253	103
Thirty-first ward (Allentown)	118	98
Thirty-second ward (Mt. Wshg'n)	204	134
Thirty-third ward (Manchester)	80	49
Thirty-fourth ward (W. Pittsb'gh)	173	33
Thirty-fifth ward (Temp'ville)	105	67
Thirty-sixth ward (Temp'ville)	190	119
Total	12,362	4,818
Majority for license		7,544

It will be seen that the last returns from the second precinct of the Sixteenth ward, the second precinct of the Twenty-first ward, and the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth wards are missing. These, it will be seen, give at least 500 majority for license, making the total majority over 8,000. In the Third ward 14 more votes were polled than for Governor in October, in the Fifth ward there was an excess of 177 votes and in the Fifteenth ward 46 votes.

Allegheny.

First ward	552	426
Second ward	460	567
Third ward, first precinct	365	457
Third ward, second precinct	835	15
Fourth ward, first precinct	486	256
Fourth ward, second precinct	488	87
Fifth ward	235	309
Sixth ward	484	416
Seventh ward	1,039	34
Eighth ward	311	48
Ninth ward	160	48
Total	5,325	3,130
Majority for license		2,205

The vote of the Seventh ward is rather surprising, from the fact that the whole vote for Governor in October last was cast. It would have their real returns which we have received are incorrect.

Boroughs

Elizabeth	24	173
Sharpsburg	220	176

Hon. D. N. White.

In its "pen portraits" of members of the Constitutional Convention, the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following sketch of Hon. D. N. White:

One of the Republican delegates at large from Allegheny county, a resident of Sewickleyville, is a mild, earnest, forcible speaker, cautious in his utterances, and reliable in his statements—speaking from colon to colon, from comma to commas, like a practical printer which he is. He is a handsome, dark haired, light whiskered, wears glasses and full beard, but no mustache. He is no lawyer, but was formerly a printer; edited and published the "Beaver Argus." In 1862 was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, at the suggestion of Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, with whom he had been a contributor, to the responsible and laborious position of Assessor of Internal Revenue, which culminated in the formation of the Republican party, Collector of Allegheny, but, after one year, removed by President Johnson (for political differences, served three years in the Pennsylvania Legislature; has always been faithful in his duty, as he is understood it. He was born in 1826, in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and is consequently forty-eight years of age, although the cheek of a boy a day older than forty-eight. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1850, and commenced job printing, and in 1852 published a Whig paper in Illinois.

Mr. White comes of good old Puritan stock, from Windham, Massachusetts. His father was a revolutionary soldier, and, after the declaration of peace, he emigrated to the wilds of Ohio, before there were removed his family to the wilds of Ohio, before there was a turnpike road over the mountains or a bridge over the rivers in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Mr. White was duly apprenticed to the printing business, and having a good common school education as a basis, great industry and perseverance, he soon rose to distinction as a journalist. He is on the Committees on Legislation and Printing. He is one of the ablest representatives of the editorial profession of the State, and his words are those of wisdom and prudence, and indicative of clear foresight. His paper was, when he left it, the organ of the political sentiment in Western Pennsylvania, and in Ohio.

An Appeal.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While enjoying these pleasant spring days it is hard to realize that a year ago we were almost unheard of severity has just passed. Yet so it is.

The Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny has been taxed to the utmost this winter. Men out of work, women and children starving; you all know the story, I need not repeat it. We help all worthy poor, without regard to sect or creed. We had to give much more freely than usual, especially coal, and now, while thanking those who have so kindly helped us heretofore, we ask the aid of the public which has always sustained us, to close our winter's work on full, not out of debt.

We have delayed making this appeal until almost the last moment; hoping that it might not be necessary, but we find that it must be made.

Donations may be handed to Miss Mary Herron, 67 Union avenue, Mrs. J. H. Brunot, 50 Stockton avenue; Mrs. R. S. Hays, 6 Stockton avenue; Mrs. R. D. Thompson, Irwin avenue.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE were but eight prisoners in the lock-up at two o'clock this morning.

WAGG is the Welch name of the new paper to be published as a Welch organ, or in English the name *Press.*

MAYOR BLACKMORE denies having authorized the use of his name as an officer of the liquor meeting of the other evening.

HENRY MILLER was yesterday prosecuted by Wm. H. Dauler for the loss of the hook as reported yesterday. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

R. J. A. MCKELVEY, on Thursday afternoon, while descending the Penn avenue hill west of East Liberty with a two horse spring wagon, which was loaded with straw, was tossed from the vehicle and by striking a curbstone suffered the breaking of an arm. The horses became frightened, backed, and the horses ran off and the vehicle ran upon the curbstone, throwing Mr. McKelvey out.

Howe's Mercury, of March 27 of which has been received, contains a fine selection of waltzes, polkas, marches, schottisches and other choice musical compositions, and a dozen or so of late songs with piano accompaniment. It is one of the best magazines of its class published, and so cheap as to be within the reach of all. It costs but three dollars a year, or thirty-five cents a number.

The Common Council now took up business from Select Council and concurred in all actions of that body.

Mr. Voegtly presented a resolution authorizing the controller to have bonds prepared for the purpose of the new Water Works. Special Committee on Gas Works with power to act.

Common Council adjourned.

DEFECTIVE FLUES.

How to Guard Against Fires.

An intelligent observer of the manner in which flues are constructed, gives some sound advice to house builders and those who occupy them, the heeding of which might save many disastrous fires. The most frequent cause of fires originates in the construction, and are often made so by alterations. All the joints in a flue should be carefully filled with mortar, but are not, by any means. Every flue should be well plastered on the inside, but this, too, is frequently neglected, and many of the joints (spaces between the ends of the bricks) are left open. Soot accumulates in the flue, and recovers collect on the back of the lathing, and when the soot takes fire the flame escapes through the open joints and ignites the lathing. The most prolific source or fires from defective construction, is from the flooring timbers coming in contact with the wall of a flue. A careful mechanic will place a coating of mortar over the end of the joist, but this is frequently neglected, and when done the mortar may fall out, leaving nothing to protect the wood from sparks or burning soot. This is a prolific source of fires in cheap houses. In altering flues originally safe, they are sometimes rendered extremely dangerous, as when an opening is cut for a stovepipe, through lathing and plastering, and the hole left in without proper protection to the Woodwork. Another cause of fires is in removing pipes from flue holes, and stopping the holes with rags, paper, etc., instead of with tin, brick and mortar. A pipe should never be inserted in a flue unless ample protection is given to the woodwork, and this can only be determined, under most circumstances, by an experienced mechanic. When the flue is not plastered, it is frequently whitened, and when in this condition rapidly ignites. The practice of placing wood around the inlet holes of any stove pipe or furnace pipe. Where great heat is required the distance should be seven greater, the small rooms stoves are frequently set in the corner, too near the plastering. When the plastering near the stove pipe hole commences to crack or scale off, it is a contrivance for windows that at once condemns the advantages of simplicity and durability it has no rival. It besides possesses the superiority of being so easily adjusted that it can be fitted to any window frame. Call at No. 79 Smithfield street and see the Balance in operation.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, neatness and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine this and send for circular for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and have added to them many new features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, such as fruits, syrups, etc., and are always ready to wait on customers in the most obliging manner. The only safety is in keeping the wood so far away that it can never become heated.

List of Patents

issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending March 20, 1873. Furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors-at-law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C. Copies of the drawings and specifications of any patent in this list will be furnished by the Patent Office, at twenty-five cents per copy:

Steam Power Brake Coupling—G. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh.

Hydraulic Valves—T. Critchlow, Baldwin.

Bottle and Bottle Stopper—H. Naylor, Oil City.

Car Coupling—S. B. Replogle, Roaring Springs.

Brick Kiln—P. J. Walsh and W. J. Taylor, Oil City.

Cigar Tip—W. M. Herron, Allegheny.

Sewing Machine—G. Grigg, Pottsville.

Process of Treating and Drying Cigars—J. Cuddy, Nashville, Tenn.

Pump Nozzle—C. O. Wilson, Columbia.

Electro-Magnetic Annunciator—G. W. Shawk and A. Sloan, Cleveland.

Bureau or Wardrobe Bedstead—C. May, Cincinnati.

Life Preserver Float—T. Hoamer, Sandusky.

Jointing Rotary Pudding Furnaces—L. Danks, Cincinnati.

Plow—N Burch, North Fairfield.

Swing Join for Pipes—J. R. Worswick and E. Lewis, Cleveland.

Lamp—Thomas H. White and E. Knight, Cleveland.

Sulky Harrow—G. W. Van Gorder, Warren.

Vent fixing—W. F. Class, Cleveland.

Burners for Heating Metals, &c.—H. Chisholm, Cleveland.

Medical Compound for Skin Diseases—A. B. Simpson, Camden.

Spiral Spring for Furniture—H. Hard, Akron.

Wheel for Vehicles—A. Doll, Hamilton county, Means of Operating Steamboat Chimneys—J. Christy, Cincinnati.

Machine for Sawing Staves—N. J. Templeton, Cincinnati.

Drill Teeth—L. Black, West Alexandria.

Splice for Railroad Rails—H. P. Adams, Cleveland.

Combined Ironing Table Lap Board and Step Ladder—H. C. Smith, Cleveland.

Wheel for Vehicles—J. Ford and G. L. Rouse, Cincinnati.

Gas Heater—C. H. Prentiss, Cleveland.

Link—R. C. Schinck, Jr., Dayton.

Hand Rest—I. Belford, Caldwell.

Treasle for Sawing Stone—C. J. F. Kraft, Cleveland.

Tea Kettle—C. D. Woodruff, Toledo.

Local Option or License

were the questions which agitated our community yesterday. To-day the question is: where can be had the best brands of tobacco and cigars at the lowest market rates? Answer—at the wholesale establishment of T. J. Wallace, 31 Sixth street, formerly St. Clair, where everything desirable in the tobacco and cigar line can be had on the most advantageous terms. Merchants, call and judge for yourselves as regards stock and prices.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—Election of Two Street Commissioners — Annexation of the North End District—The Federal Street Grade, etc.

Allegheny Councils met in special session last evening for the purpose of electing two Street Commissioners.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, James McBrier, after which the roll was called.

On motion the rules were suspended to take up new business.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented a petition for a sewer on Washington street. Referred.

Also, report of viewers on the extension of Buena Vista street.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, a communication from Mr. Theodore Tack, from the Ladies' Sisters of the Poor, asking that they be relieved of the assessment of $170 made against them for the opening of Church avenue. Finance Committee.

Mr. A. Patterson, a remonstrance against sewers on Beaver avenue and Locust street. Referred.

Mr. Sechran, petition for the opening of Bidwell street, from its present terminus to Washington avenue. Referred.

Mr. Smith, a petition for the grading of Harding street. Referred.

Mr. Smith also presented a certified copy of the Act of Assembly, authorizing the issuing of bonds for the purchase of the gas works; Mr. Kirkpatrick presented a certified copy of the Act of Assembly authorizing the issuing of bonds to the amount of $250,000 to be expended for water improvements. Received and filed.

Mr. Smith, a resolution instructing the gas company to have the gas pipes relocated to the bridges over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Ridge and Western avenues. Adopted.

CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, chairman of the special committee on the annexation of the North End District, presented the report. He considered important that the petition, asking for the annexation of the North End District, was signed by 214 property holders, which is over two-thirds of the number of property owners in that district. As the law required that two-thirds of the property owners petition for annexation, and as this had been fully complied with, the committee reported two resolutions, one adopting the North End District to the city, and the other instructing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for the election of two members each to Select and Common Council. The report was received.

Mr. Magraw objected to the adoption of the resolutions, for the reason that the annexation of that district to Allegheny would be of no benefit to the city.

Mr. Huckenstein thought that as the act of Assembly had been complied with, the city of Allegheny was compelled to receive the district.

After some further discussion the first resolution was adopted with only one dissenting voice, Mr. Magraw voting in the negative. The second resolution was then taken up, and also adopted after considerable discussion.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented a petition from the citizens of the North End district asking for annexation. Received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Huckenstein called up the ordinance for the extension of Preble avenue. Passed finally.

Mr. A. Patterson called up the ordinance changing the name of Locust street to Beaver avenue. Also passed finally.

Mr. Sechran presented a resolution instructing the Street Committee, in connection with the City Engineer, to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of changing the grade of Federal street from the bridge to Ohio street. Carried.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented a draft of an act of Assembly extending the privileges of the Penn avenue improvement act to the City of Allegheny. The draft was duly read and the Clerk notified to send the draft to Harrisburg for adoption by the Legislature.

Mr. Cochran—A resolution instructing the Street Committee to prepare an ordinance for the grading and paving of Federal street. Referred

Mr. A. Patterson—A resolution instructing the committee to prepare an ordinance providing for the appointment of new viewers on the widening of Strawberry Lane, and also an ordinance appointing viewers for the widening of Ivesdale avenue. Referred.

Business from Common Council was then taken up.

Messrs. Negraw and Mowl were appointed a Committee of Conference in the resolution for the purchase of a hose carriage for Fifty Hill.

Resolution authorizing the transfer by the County, out of the appropriation of the City Committee. Passed in C. C., S. C. non-concurred.

On motion S. C. adjourned to the C. C. for the purpose of electing two Street Commissioners.

After the joint session the members of Select Council returned to their own chamber.

The remaining Common Council business was taken up in all of which Select Council concurred.

JOINT SESSION.

Councils met in joint session for the purpose of electing two Street Commissioners, one for the Western and one for the Eastern district. The meeting was called to order by President McBrier, who stated the object of the meeting, and called for nominations for the Western District.

Messrs. Alex. Hanna and Wm. McAfee were nominated. The roll was then called, and it was ascertained that Mr. Hanna had received 33 votes and Mr. McAfee 7. Mr. Hanna was declared elected.

For the Eastern District, the following nominations were made: John Daizell, Z. Gillespie, Henry G. Moore, R. H. McMillan, and Jno. Fee, who was then called, when Daizell received 17 votes; Gillespie, S.; McAfee, S.; Tyson, 3; Miller, 2; McMunn, 1; Hanna, 1. No election.

Another ballot was taken when Daizell received 16 votes, Gillespie, 16; McAfee, 8; Miller, 3; Tyson, 8; McMunn, 3. No election.

A third ballot was taken with the following result: Daizell, 19; Gillespie, 12; Tyson, 2; McAfee, 1; Miller, 1. No election.

On motion it was decided to drop all the names on the list except the three highest.

Another ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows: Daizell, 16; Gillespie, 15; Tyson, 10. No election.

A sixth ballot was now taken, when Gillespie received 19 votes; Daizell, 19; Tyson, 9.

The sixth ballot resulted in Gillespie receiving 18 votes, Tyson, 16. No election.

On the seventh ballot Gillespie and Tyson each received 19 votes.

The eighth and last ballot was next taken, when Tyson was declared elected, he receiving 23 votes. His competitor, Mr. Gillespie, received 17 votes.

COMMON COUNCIL.

At eight o'clock this branch was called to order by President Slack. The roll was called, and minutes read and approved.

Mr. Voegtly presented a resolution for the establishment of a grade on Long Lane. Referred to Committee.

Mr. McNeil, petition from butchers and gardeners, asking for improvement of market house. Referred.

Mr. Brown, petition for water pipe on Spring street. Referred.

Also, a communication from James McCreery, asking for the straightening of James street, near the Second ward school house, and the widening of the same. Referred.

Mr. Voegtly, a petition from R. M. Dickey & Son for permission to erect a one story frame building on the corner of Eastern and Grant avenues. Referred.

Mr. Grant called up the ordinance relative to the widening of Middle alley. Referred back to the Ways and Means.

Mr. Rigby, a remonstrance against the widening of Middle alley. Referred to viewers.

Mr. Grant, a resolution that the contractors for the alteration of the city building be instructed to commence work on the same at once, and push to completion. Carried.

Mr. Voegtly, a resolution for a flagstone crossing on Chestnut street, at the intersection of Third street. Referred.

Common Council now took up business from Select Council and concurred in all actions of that body.

Mr. Voegtly presented a resolution authorizing the controller to have bonds prepared for the purpose of the new Water Works. Special Committee on Gas Works with power to act.

Common Council adjourned.

A PROFITABLE VISIT.

The Benefits to be Derived from Going Directly to the Right Place for What You Want.

Thinking it necessary to increase our stock of good healthy reading matter, we were drifting around from one establishment to another in search of the kind of books suitable to our taste, when, among other places, we wandered into the house of Messrs. Gildemeisny & Ross, No. 45 Fifth avenue. We were not astonished to find all we wanted at this establishment, as we had previously been posted as to its character. Our only astonishment was that we did not go there directly, knowing that in no place could we possibly suit our taste better. After making our purchases we could not refrain from taking a few notes of the contents of this extensive book and periodical depot, for the benefit of the reader. There is no book published, no matter by whom, that cannot be found on the shelves of this house or within the order of the firm, from a little dime novel or song book to the more solid and substantial reading of the intellectual and strong minded classes of the community. Not only books, but periodicals innumerable and all the magazines that our lady friends and scientific readers could crave for can also be had here. There is another feature in this attractive store room which is sure to take the eye of all visitors on entering. That is the case filled with a stained directly in front of the door, and which is filled with nicknacks of all kinds, tastily and showily arranged, among which we must mention a very fine selection of pocket books—and it would be difficult for any person to find a greater variety in one collection—card cases of all patterns and materials, and a hundred other things that are indispensable. Outside of this, we noticed a large lot of albums, and we venture to say that it is impossible, for any person to purchase an album, not to make a selection from this collection. For the benefit of our young friends, we must not forget to mention that any who find here a large number of books peculiarly adapted to their age and taste, and at little more than half their original price, and they may depend upon it cheap and expensive them or they may have cause to regret it. Everything usually kept at a bookseller's of the kind can be found at Gildenfennev & Hess', and the fact that their store is always full of ladies is a proof that the gentlemen above named know how to actly how to treat their friends, and was a conclusive reason for us that among their patrons were the better classes of our community. Call and see for yourselves.

The Wylie Avenue Savings Bank.

Our readers in that portion of the city known as the hill" who may have savings which they wish to deposit in a reliable and safe institution, will find such an one in the Wylie Avenue Savings bank, located on the corner of Wylie avenue and Fifth street. This bank is a comparatively new institution, but it has in the short period during the time which it has been in operation with such prudence and financial skill that it has had much locked property, and is justly regarded as one of the best institutions of its class in the city. All who deposit in the Wylie Avenue Savings bank are sure to receive the benefit of the same, as it is managed by gentlemen of financial ability, and of unquestionable integrity. Those coming in contact with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at Reinhard & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Make It Suit

To see the nice stock of trunks, valises and travelling bags at Vogel & Graham's, Nos. 118 and 146 Wood street.

Extending Their Business.

It may not be generally known that the firm of Vogel & Graham have succeeded in their business to such an extent that they find themselves compelled to open another house at No. 146 Wood street, corner Virgin alley, which they have nicely fitted up and stocked with brand new goods. They have arranged this new house in such a manner that the stock is kept separate and distinct in view of the buyer to enable him to make a choice. However, these gentlemen never spare their own interests as well as that of the public. Their old stand, No. 118 Wood street, is still the headquarters, and persons in search of anything in the line of trunks, valises, or travelling bags, or anything else to be found in their line, will receive equal attention at either house. We wish Messr